The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiriation of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
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Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

„ *Thick Darkness covers the Earth, And Gross Darkness the People.*"

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and all Others, will take Notice! that they can supply themselves, in any quantities, with

JONES' FAR-FAMED PATENT

NON-EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE OR COAL OIL LAMPS, at the Wholesale and Retail Head-Quarters,
38.....South Second Street.....38.
PHILADELPHIA.

The *only place* where exclusive Agencies can be obtained for the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

These Lamps give a light equal in intensity of flame, and similar in appearance to Gas, and are claimed to be superior to all other portable lights, now in use. No fear of Explosion—No offensive odor—No smoke—Very easily trimmed—As easily regulated as a Gas Light—Can be adapted to all purposes—And better than all for a poor man—50 per cent cheaper than any other portable light, now in common use.

SOLE AGENT, ALSO, FOR
KNAPP'S PATENT ROSIN AND COAL OIL LAMP.
☞ Lamps, Oils, Wicks, Shades, and every article in the line. S. E. SOUTHLAND, *Agent.*
No. 38, South Second street, Phil'a.

September 8, 1858.–2m.

FANCY FURS,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

JOHN FAREIRA & Co., No. 818, (new No.,) MARKET Street, above Eighth, PHILADELPHIA—Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children; also, Gent's Furs, Fur Collars, and Gloves. The number of years that we have been engaged in the Fur business, and the general character of our Furs, both for *quality and price*, is so generally known throughout the Country, that we think it is not necessary for us to say anything more than that we have now opened our assortment of FURS, for the Fall and Winter Sales, of the largest and most beautiful assortment that we have ever offered before to the public. Our Furs have all been Imported during the present season, when money was scarce and Furs much lower than at the present time, and have been manufactured by the most competent workmen; we are therefore determined to sell them at such prices as will continue to give us the reputation we have born for years, that is to sell a good article for a very *small profit.*

Storekeepers will do well to give us a call, as they will find the largest assortment, by far, to select from in the city, and at manufacturers prices.

JOHN FAREIRA & CO.,
No. 818, *Market Street, above* 8*th, Phil'a.*

September 15, 1858.–4m.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT THE
MAMMOTH STORE!!

J. BRICKER has returned from the East with a tremendous Stock of Goods. They are upon the shelves in his New Rooms, on Hill street, near M'Atee'r's Hotel, ready for customers.

His Stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, GENERALLY,
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY AND CEDARWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS.

And everything to be found in the most extensive stores.

His Stock is New and of the Best, and the public are invited to call and examine, free of charge.

FOR EVERYBODY.
TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Miles & Dorris' Office.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

J. BRICKER'S
BRICKER'S
J. BRICKER'S
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
INDUSTRIAL STOVE WORKS, No. 33, North SECOND Street, *opposite Christ Church,* PHILADELPHIA. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the Store, at *No.* 33 *North Second Street,* where he will be pleased to see his old customers and friends.

He has now on hand a splendid assortment of PARLOR, HALL, OFFICE, STORE and COOKING STOVES, of the latest and most approved kinds, at wholesale and retail.

WM. C. NEMAN,
No. 33, *North Second St., Phila.*

N.B.—Your particular attention is invited to MEGEE'S PATENT GAS BURNING WARMING and VENTILATING STOVES, for Parlors, Offices, Stores, Halls, Cars, &c., which for economy, purety of air, and ease of management has no equal. W. C. N.

☞ *Odd Castings for all kinds of Stoves, on hand.*

September 15, 1858.–3m.

HUNTINGDON HOTEL.
The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that old and well established TAVERN STAND, known as the *Huntingdon House,* on the corner of Hill and Charles Street, in the Borough of Huntingdon.—He has fitted up the House in such a style as to render it very comfortable for lodging Strangers and Travelers.

HIS TABLE will always be stored with the best the season can afford, to suit the tastes and appetites of his guests.

HIS BAR will always be filled with *Choice Liquors,* and HIS STABLE always attended by careful and attentive Ostlers.

☞ He hopes by strict attention to business and a spirit of accommodation, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. P. MCATEER.

May 12, 1858—1y.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY!
The Alexandria Foundry has been bought by R. C. McGILL, and is in blast, and have all kinds of Castings, Stoves, Machines, Plows, Kettles, &c., &c., which he will sell at the lowest prices. All kinds of Country Produce and old Metal taken in exchange for Castings, at market prices.

April 7, 1858. R. C. McGILL.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

VARNISH! VARNISH!!
ALL KINDS, *warranted good,* for sale at BROWN'S Hardware Store,

April 28, 1858—tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

HARDWARE!
A Large Stock, just received, and for sale at BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

THE MAMMOTH STORE
Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

J. BRICKER'S Mammoth Store is the place to get the worth of your money, in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD'S Patent Extension Skirts, for sale only by FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

WHEAT!
For sale at D. P. GWIN'S.

Select Poetry.

"DO YOU THINK HE IS MARRIED?"

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Madam! you are very pressing,
And I can't decline the task;
With the slightest gift of guessing,
You would hardly need to ask!

Don't you see a hint of marriage
In his sober-sided face?
In his rather careless carriage,
And extremely rapid pace?

If he's not committed treason,
Or some wicked action done,
Can you see the faintest reason
Why a bachelor should run?

Why should he be in a flurry?
But a loving wife to greet,
Is a circumstance to hurry
The most dignified of feet?

When afar the man has spied her,
If the grateful, happy elf
Does not haste to be beside her,
He must be beside himself!

It is but a trifle, may be—
But observe his practiced tone,
When he calms your stormy baby,
Just as if it were his own!

Do you think a certain meekness
You have mentioned in his looks,
Is a chronic optic weakness
That has come of reading books?

Did you ever see his vision
Peering underneath a hood,
Save enough for recognition,
As a civil person should?

Could a capuchin be colder
When he glances as he must,
At a finely rounded shoulder,
Or a proudly swelling bust?

Madam! think of every feature,
Then deny if you can—
He's a fond, connubial creature,
And a very married man!

A Select Story.

THE RIGHT ARM;
OR,
THE PATRIOT AND THE TRAITOR.

Fifty years ago, a terrible storm shook the city of London. At the dead of the night, when the storm was at its highest, an aged minister, living near the suburbs of the city, was aroused by an earnest cry for help.—Looking from his window, he beheld a rude man, clad in the coarse attire of the sweeper of the public street. In a few moments, while the rain came down in torrents, and the storm growled above, the preacher, leaning on the arm of the scavenger, threaded his way through the dark suburbs.

That very day, a strange old man had fallen speechless in front of the scavenger's rude home. The good hearted street sweeper had taken him in, laid him on his own bed—he had not spoken once—and now he was dying.

This was the story of the rough man.

And now, through dark alleys, among miserable tenements, that seem to topple down upon their heads, into the loneliest and dreariest suburbs they pass. That white haired minister and his guide. At last, in a narrow court, and up a flight of stairs that creaked beneath their tread, and then into the death room.

It was, in truth, a miserable place.

A glimmering light stood on a broken chair. There was the rough walls, there the solitary garret window, with the rain beating through the rags and straw, which stuffed the broken panes—and there, amid a heap of cold ashes, the small valise which it seems the stranger had with him.

In one corner, on the coarse straw of the ragged bed, lay the dying man. He was but half dressed—his legs were concealed by military boots.

The aged preacher drew near and looked upon him. And as he looked—throb—throb—you might hear the death-watch ticking in the shattered wall.

It was the form of a strong man, grown old with care, more than age.

There was a face that you might look upon once, and yet wear it in your memory forever. Let us bend over the bed and look on that face.

A bold forehead, seamed by one deep wrinkle between the brows—long locks of dark hair, sprinkled with gray—lips firmly set, yet quivering as though they had a life separate from the life of the man—and then, two large eyes, vivid, burning, unnatural in their steady glare.

Ah, there was something so terrible in that face—something so full of unutterable loneliness, unspeakable despair—that the aged minister started back in horror.

But look, these strong arms are clutching at the vacant air—the death-sweat starts in drops upon the cold brow—the man is dying!

Throb! throb! throb! beat the death-watch in the shattered wall.

"Would you die in the faith of a Christian?" faltered the preacher, as he knelt there on the dark floor.

The white lips of the death-stricken man trembled, but made no sound.

Then, with the agony of death upon him, he rose into a sitting posture. For the first time, he spoke:

"Christian!" he echoed in that deep tone which thrilled the teacher to the heart, "will faith give me back my honor? Come with me—with me far, far over the water. Ha! we are there! This is my native home.—Yonder is the church in which I knelt in childhood—yonder, the green on which I sported when a boy. But another flag than that waived when I was a child. And listen, old man; were I to pass this street as I passed when but a child, the very babes in their cradles would raise their tiny hands and curse me. The graves in yonder churchyard would shrink from my footsteps, and yonder flag would stain a baptism of blood upon my heart."

That was an awful death-bed. The minister has watched the "last night," with a hundred convicts in their cells, and yet never beheld a scene as terrible as this.

Suddenly, the dying man arose. He tottered along the floor. With those white fingers, whose nails are blue with the death-chill, he threw open the valise. He showed his military coat, trimmed with silver, an old parchment, a piece of cloth that looked like the wreck of a battle-flag.

"Look ye, priest, this faded coat is spotted with my blood!" he cried, as old memories seemed stirring at his heart. This is the last coat I wore when I planted the banner of the stars on Ticonderoga. That bullet-hole was pierced in the fight at Quebec; now—I am a—let me whisper in your ear."

"Now, help me, priest," he said, in a voice growing suddenly tremulous; "help me put on this coat of blue and silver. For you see," and a ghastly smile came over his face, "there is no one to wipe the cold drops from my brow; no wife, no child—I must meet death alone; but I will meet him, as I met him in battle, without fear."

While he stood arraying himself in that worm-eaten coat of blue and silver, the good preacher spoke to him of faith in Jesus.—Yes, of that great faith which pierces the clouds of human guilt, and rolls them back from the face of God.

"Faith!" echoed the strange man, who stood there erect, with the death-light in his eye. "Faith, can it give me back my honor? Look ye, priest, there over the waves, sits George Washington, telling to his comrades, the pleasant story of the eight years' war—there, in his royal hall, sits George of England, bewailing in his idiotic voice, the loss of his colonies. And here am I—I—who was the first to raise the flag of freedom, the first to strike the blow against that King—here am I, dying like a dog!"

The awe-stricken preacher started back from the look of the dying man, while—throb—throb—throb—beat the death-watch in the shattered wall.

"Hush! silence along the lines, there!" he muttered in that wild, absent tone, as though speaking to the dead; "silence, along the lines! Hark, you, Montgomery, we will meet there in victory or death! Hist! silence, my men, not a whisper, as you move up those steep rocks! Now, on, my boys, now, on! Men of the wilderness, we will gain the town. Now, up with the banner of the stars; up with the flag of freedom, though the night is dark and the snow falls! Now—now—" shrieked the death-stricken man, towering, there in his blue uniform, with his clenched hands waving in the air—"now, now! One blow, and Quebec is ours!"

And look. His eyes grew glassy. With that word on his lips, he stands there—ah! what a hideous picture of despair, erect, livid, ghastly! There for a moment, and then he falls! He is dead! Ah! look at that proud form, thrown cold and stiff upon the damp floor. In that glassy eye, there lingers even yet, horrible energy, a sublimity of despair.

Who is this strange man, dying here alone in this garret, this man, who, in all his crime, still treasured up his blue uniform and faded flag?

Who is this being of terrible remorse?—This man, whose memories link something of heaven and more of hell?

Let us look at that parchment and the flag!

The old minister unrolls that faded flag—it was a blue banner, gleaming with thirteen stars.

He unrolls that parchment. It is a Colonel's commission in the Continental Army, addressed, BENEDICT ARNOLD!

And there, in that rude hut, while the death-watch throbbed like a heart in the shattered wall—unknown, unwept, in all the bitterness of desolation, lay the corpse of that patriot and traitor.

O, that our own true Washington had been there, to sever that good right arm from the corpse, and while the dishonored body rotted into dust, to bring home that good right arm, and embalm it among the holiest memories of the past.

For that right arm had struck many a gallant blow for freedom; yonder at Ticonderoga, at Quebec, Champlain, and Saratoga—that arm yonder, beneath the snow-white mountain, on the deep silence of the dead, first raised into sight the banner of the STARS.

It was during the renowned expedition through the wilderness to Quebec, that Arnold encamped for two or three days, beside the River of the Dead, near a snow-white mountain, which rose in lovely grandeur over all the other mountains, into the autumnal sky. A single soldier ascended the mountain with the hope of beholding from its summit, the rocks and spires of Quebec. When he came down, Arnold took from his breast, where, for four days in privation and danger, he had carried it, a blue banner gleaming with thirteen stars. He raised it into the light, and for the first time the Continental Banner floated over the solitudes of the Dead River. This is a fact attested by history and corroborated by tradition.

☞ "Will you help me out of this mud hole?" said a traveling druggist, who had just been compelled to stop his team in a mud hole, because they couldn't pull it out.

"No, I can't stop," said the Yankee, who was heavily loaded, and was fearful that he would be too late for the cars.

"I would take it as a great favor, besides paying you," said the druggist.

"What are you loaded with?" asked the Yankee.

"Drugs and medicines," was the reply.

"I guess I'll try and get you out, then, for I am loaded with tombstones." They were seen traveling together after that.

☞ A man at Grand Rapids, Michigan, recently jumped a distance of thirteen feet. He is a dry-goods clerk, and has never been beaten.

THE FORTUNE OF ABDALLAH.

A PERSIAN STORY.

Abdallah was a prosperous barber at Shiraz. He married a woman of surpassing beauty, but exceedingly vain, so that his whole substance was consumed in procuring her dresses, trinkets, and the luxuries of a minature harem.

Above all other woman, the wife of Hassan, the king's astrologer, was envied by the wife of Abdallah, the unostentatious barber; for this lady affected great grandeur, and could afford it, on account of the large salary and handsome presents bestowed upon her husband.

One day the discontented beauty announced to Abdallah that she would no longer continue to live with him, unless he gave up the miserable business of barber and adopt that of astrology. In vain did he represent to her that trimming beards was his habit, while of astrological predictions he knew nothing; she insisted, and the unfortunate man, infatuated by affection, resolved to obey.

So, observing the eccentric practices of the astrologers, he took a brass basin and a pestle of steel into the bazaar, and smitting his basin, cried aloud that he would calculate nativities, predict the events of the future, detect thieves and recover lost property. His neighbors were astonished, and all said, "Abdallah, the barber, is certainly mad."—But it chanced that a certain lady returning from the bath, walked through the bazaar with her veil torn; she appeared in great distress, and upon hearing the cry of Abdallah, she sent one of her slaves to him with this message:

"If you are an imposter, my husband shall cause yon to be bastinaded; if you are really an astrologer, inform me where I shall find a necklace of pearls which I have lost this day."

Poor Abdallah, bewildered gazed upon the lady, and gaining time to invent an answer, said: "She can see the pearls, when they are near, for the veil is torn!"

These words were reported to her by the slave, and she uttered a cry of joy.

"Admirable prophet," she exclaimed, "I placed my pearls for safety in a rent that is in the bath;" and she ordered Abdallah to be presented with forty gold pieces.

Now it should be known that in the Persian baths there are screens, the name of which is the same as the native word "veil." So Abdallah, by a lucky accident of speech had not only saved himself from the bastinado, but he gained forty pieces of gold.

At length another lady, the wife of the king's treasurer made her appearance, and just at that moment a messenger from the treasurer came up to Abdallah, in the bazaar, and spoke to him. The lady stood close by and listened.

"Abdallah," said the slave, "my master has lost the king's great rubber; if thou hast the wisdom of the stars, thou can'st find it; if not, thou art a pretender, and I will assuredly cause thee to be bastinadoed."

This time the unfortunate barber was at his wit's end. "Oh, woman!" he exclaimed, "thou art the author of this."

He meant his own wife, but the wife of the treasurer, who stood by, imagined he referred to her. Guilt is always pale, as the poet says. She herself had stolen the king's ruby, and believed that the astrologer was aware of her crime. So when the messenger had departed, leaving the barber petrified with perplexity, she approached him, and said, in a soft tone:

"O, astrologer! I confess that in an hour of avarice I took the jewel. Restore it, without sending me to condemnation!"

Abdallah sternly replied:—"Woman, I knew thy guilt. Where is the jewel?"

"Under the fourth cushion from the door," she answered, "in the apartment of Kashom, my lord's Georgian slave."

Abdallah hastened to the palace, was rewarded with a robe of honor, a thonsand gold pieces, and a costly ornament.

Urged by his wife, Abdallah essayed once more. The king's treasure had been broken open, and forty chests of money had been stolen. The royal astrologer had tried every sort of divination and failed, and was therefore in disgrace. But the fame of Abdallah, which was now spoken of in all Shiraz, had reached the ear of the king, who sent for him and gave him audience in the Hall of Kalmet Serpouchideh.

"Abdallah," he said, with a severe expression of his face, "art thou truly able to read the stars?"

"Put me to the proof!" answered the barber, who was now prepared for the worst.

"Then discover the forty chests of money which had been stolen, as well as the criminal. Succeed, and then thou shalt marry a princess, and become my minister; fail, and I will hang thee!"

"There must have been forty thieves!" said Abdallah, making a fortunate and not very difficult guess. "Grant me forty days!"

"Forty days thou shalt have," said the king, "and thou shalt then die, or live for riches and honor."

So the barber went home and told his wife, and said, "I have forty days to live; I will sit upon my prayer mat and meditate on the evils of life and the blessings of death. Give me, I beg thee, forty beans. At the hour of evening prayer, daily, I will give thee one, that by counting the remainder I may remember how many days I have to live."

She complied; and every day, at the exact hour of sunset, Adallah gave her a bean, and said with great firmness and solemnity, "There is one of them!" And, on the last day, he said, in an excited manner, "There are the whole forty of them!" What was his astonishment when, at an instant, a violent knocking was heard at the door! A crowd of men were admitted, and one of them, evidently the chief, said:

"O, Abdallah, wise astrologer, thou shalt receive the forty chests of gold untouched, but spare our lives."

In supreme bewilderment, Abdallah answered, "This night I should have seized thee and thy wretched companions; toll me on thy head, how knowest thou that I possessed this knowledge?"

"We heard," said the chief of the robbers "that the king had sent for thee. Therefore, one of us came, at the hour of sunset, to listen at thy door, and heard thee say, There is one of them. We would not believe his story, and sent two to ascertain it, and thou wast heard to say, 'There are two of them;' and this night, O wonderful! thou didst exclaim, 'There is the whole forty;' but restore the king's money and do not deliver us unto the executioner."

Abdallah promised to do what he could.—Being admitted to the palace, he declared that, owing to some mystery of the stars, it was given to him either to discover the thieves or the treasure, but not both. The monarch, at length, consented to take the forty chests, and fulfill his promise to Abdallah.

Meeting of the Monsters.

BY ULTRA MARINE TELEGAPH.

At a meeting of the monsters of the deep, held at Cape Breton, yesterday afternoon, the Prince of Wales was chosen President, he stated the object of the meeting to be to decide upon the merits of the Atlantic Cable, its probable infringement upon the rights of original settlers, and generally to consider what it all meant. Suddenly, he said, they found this cable thrust down among them, which was calculated to deceive the small fry, as they deemed that it was something to eat. He himself had rubbed his nose against it, but could make no impression upon it. It was a little matter, but still it was to be looked at as opening a way in their domain, and he wished for a free expression on the opinion of the meeting. He was convinced that though they were fish they wouldn't be scaly about the matter, and if everything was satisfactory, he for one would say, let it slide.

Thomas Cod, Esq., was one that had been deceived by the line, and had, in his efforts to bite it, broken out several of his front teeth. [A voice in the crowd—"Go to the dentist's and get some new ones, and charge them to the telegraph company."] He heard the suggestion, and perhaps should profit by it, but his feelings were outraged by the deception.

J. Shark, Esq., of the detective force, said that as he was chasing a delinquent mullet, he came in contact with the line, and received a severe injury in his head. He begged the company to look at the wound. [He removed a large piece of kelp and revealed a deep mark over his right eye.] He confessed that he had been staggered by the blow, and asked if the company would see anybody injured in that way.

Sergeant Swordfish, of the Marines, declared that he had been startled by what he had heard. The domain of the main had been invaded, and he, for one, was ready to throw away his scabbard, and go and saw off the cable.

King Fish, Esq., took the same view as his military friend, and went in for cutting off.

Mr. Horse McArel thought there was cause to suspect anything in this line they couldn't see the end of. For his part he thought all respectable fish should raise their tongues and sounds against.

Jolly Porpoise, Esq., rose to speak, when every fin seased to vibrate, and a universal smile spread over the audience. He said he had not come to make a speech but he was of the opinion that he might say something, as he usually did when he spoke. He was for introducing, pacific measures, even though this was in the Atlantic. [Laughter.] He was not one to believe that that line was going to effect any fish that was not a chowder head. [Hear hear.] If fish could confine themselves simply to cold water, there would be no danger. For his part, he was disposed to blow for the new line. [Cheers.]

Mr. O'Shun Shadd had come to listen rather than take any active part in the business of the meeting, but he and his companion, Mr. Bluefish, from a summer visit to the Glades, had learned to respect Yankee prowess, and would say if that enterprising class of animals had anything to do with the present mysterious arrangement, he wouldn't oppose it, because it would do no good. It was bound to go.

Mr. Bluefish responded, "That's so!" and a young Tautog, whose ancestor had fallen at Compton, wiped away a briny tear, as he endorsed the response.

Mr. Deepsea Cod didn't see much cause for uneasiness, although he could not feel a direct interest in the matter, as, thanks to science, he was now master of a little ile of his own, which occupied him, in which his interest was concentrated. The cry of "Liver" he had just heard in the crowd, did not affect him. He threw back the imputation, and would say that through his liver many human lights had been kept from going out. He was a philanthropist, and was willing to sacrifice himself so long as it would pay.

Mr. Bigg Blackfish did not apprehend much trouble from it, only he was opposed to all innovations.

He didn't believe in any new fangled notions at all, and thought that by consenting to let the cable remain, they were encouraging the vagaries of the fish out of water.—He would move the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the long line across our territory is an infringement, and should not be allowed.

This resolution was discussed by Messrs. Cod, Haddock, Dolphin, and others chiefly in opposition, when ths resolution was lost.

It was then voted that the cable be allowed to remain, and the proceedings were ordered to be published, to be furnished through the cable, a battery of electrical eels having volunteered their services for the occasion.

After thanking the president for the polite and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties, the meeting dissolved in deep water.—*Boston Gazette.*

☞ The public debt of the consolidated city of Philadelphia, amounts to $20,000.

Home Education.

Whatever defects there may be in Home Education, and it is a subject which for a long time has engaged the attention of profound thinkers and the benevolent, it is certain that the exceptions are rare, where the moral training of the mother is not according to her best capacity, surrounding circumstances considered, for the benefit and advantage of her offspring. The mother's influence is often counteracted by the habits and examples of the father; in such case, the maternal parent is not responsible if her care and teachings are of no avail.

Home education, where the parents are united in sentiment, leaves its impression upon the mind and heart, which can never be totally eradicated. The principal cause of so many departures from the path of right, is evil associations. The mother, engaged in her household affairs, has, among the majority of those who are dependent upon their labors for a livelihood, but little time to devote to her children; and as soon as they are able to walk by themselves they seek playmates, and the youthful mind is readily impressed for good or evil, according to the disposition of the associations. The effect of these impressions are more lasting, in most cases, than the influence and example of parents. If mothers were placed in circumstances so that they could give the proper attention to their children, and if they had the co-operation of their husbands, there would be less vice in the world.

Home education is the best for the youthful mind. The most determined man in every situation of life, will, to the latest period of his pilgrimage, be influenced by the early teachings of his mother, if the example and the habits of the father were in unison with her counsel and instruction.—*Clinton Democrat.*

Friends in Prosperity.

One of the hardest, trials of those who fall from affluence and honor to poverty and obscurity, is the discovery that the attachment of so many in whom they confided, was a pretense, a mask to gain their own ends, or was a miserable shallowness. Sometimes, doubtless, it is with regret that these frivolous followers of the world desert those upon whom they have fawned; but they soon forget them. Flies leave the kitchen when the dishes are empty. The parasites that cluster about the favorite of fortune, to gather his gifts and climb by his aid, linger with the sunshine but scatter at the approach of a storm, as the leaves cling to a tree in summer weather, but drop off at the breath of winter, and leave it naked to the stinging blast. Like ravens settled down for a banquet, and suddenly scared by a noise, how quickly at the first sound of calamity those superficial earthlings are mere specks on the horizon!

But a true friend sits in the centre, and is there at all times. Our need only reveals him more fully, and binds him more closely to us. Prosperity and adversity are both revealors, the difference being that in the former our friends know us, in the latter we know them. But notwithstanding the insincerity and greediness prevalent among men, there is a vast deal more of esteem and fellow-yearnings than is ever outwardly shown. There are more examples of unadulterated affection, more deeds of silent love and magnanimity, than is usually supposed. Our misfortunes bring to our sides real friends, before unknown. Benevolent impulses, where we could not expect them, in modest privacy, enact many a scene of beautiful wonder amid plaudits of angels.—*North American Review.*

☞ Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and most amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the paper which he takes, it is next to impossible to fill it fifty times a year without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent, whose son is at school, should supply him with a paper. I still remember what a difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not access to a newspaper. Other things being equal, the first were decidedly superior to the last, in debate and composition, at least. The reason is plain, they have command of more facts. Youths will pursue newspapers with delight, when they will read nothing else.—*Judge Longstreet.*

ENCOURAGE BENEVOLENCE.—Good deeds are very fruitful; for out of one good action of ours God produces a thousand, the harvest whereof is perpetual. Even the faithful actions of the old patriarchs, the constant sufferings of ancient martyrs, live still, and do good to all succession of ages by their example. For public actions of virtue, besides they are presently comfortable to the doer, are also exemplary to others; as they are more beneficial to others are more crowned in us. If good deeds were utterly barren and incommodious, I would seek after them for the conscience of their own goodness; how much more shall I now be encouraged to perform them for they are so profitable to myself and others, and to myself in others.—*Hall.*

☞ An ignorant fellow who was about to get married, resolved to make himself perfect in the responses of the marriage service; but by mistake he committed the service of baptism, instead of that of the communion, so when the clergyman asked him in the church, "wilt thou have this woman to be your wife?" the bridegroom answered in a very solemn tone:

"I renounce them all."

The astonished minister said, "I think you are a fool!" to which he replied:

"All this I steadily believe."

FLATTERY.—The difference between praise and flattery is worth attending to. It is the difference between true coin and counterfeit. Praise is the expression of real sentiments; flattery of pretended sentiments. One is the homage of the heart; the other an artifice of the mind. The true and base coins circulate freely in society—and most people are so eager for them, that they do not stop to distinguish the genuine currency from the counterfeit.

☞ A wise man endeavors to shine in himself; a fool to outshine others; the first is humbled by a sense of his own infirmities; the last lifted up by the discovery of those which he observes in others. The wise man considers what he wants, and the fool what he abounds in. The wise man is happy when he gains his own approbation: and the fool, when he recommends himself to the applause of those about him.

☞ A small boy in Madison, Indiana, recently recited in Sunday School, 2,233 verses from the Bible, which he had committed to memory during the evenings of six preceding days. He is capable of committing 200 verses an hour.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 1, 1858.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
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NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $200 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
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Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE, in payment for subscriptions, if delivered soon—Good dry wood, wheat, corn, buckwheat and potatoes.

New Advertisements.

☞ Sheriff's Sales, by Graffus Miller.
☞ Auditor's Notice, by A. W. Benedict.
☞ The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine.
☞ Two Auditor Notices, by Theo. H. Cremer.
☞ Public Sale, by C. Peightal and G. Horning.
☞ Estate of D. C. Smawley for sale, by H. Brewster.

For the Season.

The following hints for the season, from a cotemporary, are in season for our readers: "Everything admonishes us of the return of winter. Out in the country, the farmers are clearing up things preparatory to the fall of snow. The good woman is hurried to death with the winter clothing, the stewing and the cooking and the other thousand and one cares of a farmer's wife. The children delight in their new mittens and discuss their new school-master, and rise every morning with the hopes to see the ground all white.—It is a hard season to the poor, cosy to the comfortable, hilarious to the young—but designed to draw all together in closer bonds, and to render all wiser, more useful and more happy. Let us think of a few things, that the season may not find us unprofitable servants.

First, let us study economy. With the exception of fuel, our wants in general are less than at any other time of the year.—'Appearances'—those terrible creatures—demand less of us than in the summer, when we are visibly before the world, a greater portion of the time, and the display of nature encourages that of human nature.

Secondly, intellectual improvement. To three-quarters of our people, the long winter evenings alone afford far more opportunity for mental acquisition than all the rest of the year put together. But what shall we read? We certainly shall not allow ourselves to be caught by that question. Not but that it is not pertinent, and suggests itself to many an earnest mind. But it cannot be answered with any practical force.—Let every one thoughtfully, because procrastination is especially to be avoided, and the *manner* of reading is often more important than what is read. We would merely say, however, that instructive works, such as require thought and repay it, should form a part of winter reading, because the lighter kinds can usually be taken up at any period. But we would by no means exclude what is called "light literature." On the contrary, books of travel, fiction of real merit, essays, periodicals and newspapers, ought to be read by every man who aspires to a well-cultivated mind. But even the most fugitive of these, the newspaper, should be read intelligently. The dictionary, the atlas, and other books of reference, should be constantly in the hand. The editor's opinions should be weighed, and neither hastily accepted nor rejected, because he is or is not on "our side." The political movements, the commercial facts, and all the varied events of the passing age, should be reflected upon as something more interesting than the thin fictions of the novelist, and more important than the grave narratives of the historian. The man who knows how to read his newspapers, is a "gentleman and a scholar," and will take care of himself in this world.

Thirdly, charity. We fear we are to have another hard winter, perhaps of greater severity to the poor than was the last. It therefore becomes all outside of the ill-fated circle, to have an eye—and by that we mean a heart and a hand—for the poverty-stricken around them. Money may be the least beneficial thing that can be given them. A word of kind advice at the right time, a little assistance towards saving money or getting a situation, some clothing here, some food there, a job given to this and an order for fuel to to that—may all be much more serviceable at the time than money, and may have far better moral effects. But cases will transpire where the money only will answer, sometimes to be given in person, and sometimes to the noble societies which have organized the dispensation of charity with the wisdom and effectiveness. These are matters for every one to determine for himself. If he has the will—as we may say, the good will—the *way* will not be behindhand. We only want to intimate that there is such a thing as reckless charity, and often that it *neither* "blesses him that gives or him that takes."

☞ Congress convenes on Monday next, the 6th inst. Look out for breakers.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

MR. EDITOR:—For many years Pennsylvania was regarded by Educationalists as tardy in her movements, if not illiberal in her contributions to the great causse of intellectual improvement. However, true this *may* have been, she can *now* boast of a system of Common School education so perfect in its workings as to challenge a rival; while Academies and Seminaries of learning are springing up throughout the length and breadth of her vast domain.

Astonishing as the announcement may appear, it is nevertheless true, that, Stone Valley—rich old Stone Valley—has aroused from her slumber of ages, and, through the liberality of a few of her citizens, has now in *successful operation a first class Academy.*

It was my privilege to attend the first examination and exhibition of the "Mooresville Collegiate Institute" on the 27th and 28th ult., and justice to the teachers, pupils, and patrons, demands a public notice.

This Institution is delightfully located on an elevated spot surrounded by forest trees, in the immediate vicinity of Mooresville, or Green Tree. It is under the supervision of Rev. Richard Curran, A. M., assisted by E. J. Osborne, A. B. The first session of the school opened under favorable auspices, numbering between forty and fifty students, (male and female.) The closing exercises of the term gave evidence of diligence and progress on the part of the students, and the high qualifications of the teachers. The attendance, during the day-time was quite respectable; at night, the commodious Exhibition Hall was crowded to overflowing. One attractive feature of the exercise was the superior quality, and unusual amount and variety of music.

Mr. Curran's accomplished daughters discoursed some excellent and soul-stirring music, from the piano, while "Harry" Neff, Esq., with his melodeon and band of choristers, likewise added much to the entertainment of the audience.

Mr. Curran's superior scholastic attainments, and long experience as a teacher, *claim*, and will doubtless receive, a full share of public patronage for the "Mooresville Collegiate Institute."

It is a fact not generally known, that Stone Valley, during the past thirteen years, has sent *abroad*, for the education of a *few* (an *elect* members as our Presbyterian friends would say) of her sons, more money than would have erected and sustained a first class Academy *at home*, during all that time.—Now, Mr. Editor, would it not have been a wiser policy to have circulated those funds at home, and extended to *hundreds* the advantages realized by a *few*?

That the mass of our wealthy citizens, who have children to raise, may give less attention to *filling* the *pocket*, and exhibit more zeal in the cultivation of the *intellect* and *heart* is the fond wish of AMICUS.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ It is becoming the custom out West, for newly married people to send to newspaper publishers, along with their marriage notice, the amount of a year's subscription.—This is a very sensible custom. Next to a good wife or husband, the greatest earthly blessing is a good newspaper.

Illinois

A Chicago correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes the following:

"The next Illinois Legislature is a theme of much interest just now. Its political complexion is well established—eight majority on joint ballot. No earthly doubt is felt here concerning the re-election of DOUGLAS. The Senate and House will comprise an unusual extent and order of talent, the strongest men of both parties having naturally come to the surface from the recent furious storm."

It seems that the late election has done for the Chicago *Tribune*, the Republican organ. The same writer says:

"With one or two exceptions, the proprietors are known to be good livers—and there was no exception to the general flash character of the paper. "Big Indian, me!" was written upon the door portals, and labelled upon every inner department of the large concern. *Eight* proprietors, heads of families, some of them, I am told, apeing the "Michigan avenue" locality and style of life, had to feed from the establishment, besides bookkeepers, clerks, foreman, jours and apprentices *ad libitum*. The big auger bored through and the failure is said to be a bad one—$100,000!"

☞ A new religious sect has recently been holding a prolonged meeting at Concord, New Hampshire. They number about one hundred, and have not yet fully decided on their name, but are inclined to call themselves the "Orthodox Catholic Church."—Their creed is said to be as follows: "They believe in community of goods. Civil law they do not regard, and endeavor, as far as they are able to separate themselves from its influence. Their laws are Bible laws. Human authority is weak, and, consequently, cannot be perfect. To avoid acknowledging the law of the land, they do not intend to buy any real estate, but in the spring they will hire farms, where all the brethern and sisters may live together in peace and harmony. They hold that, after one has recieved the reviving influence of the Holy Spirit, it is impossible for him not only to fall from grace, but even to be tempted.—Absolute perfection seems to be their expectation. As an offshot of the old Second Adventists, they believe in the speedy coming of the Savior. The time is not yet revealed, but soon will be. They intend that, when he comes, he shall find his church ready and waiting, apart, by themselves. They respect the marriage covenant. Three apostles, who are to have charge of their affairs, have been chosen."

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

Grand Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Evacuation of Fort Duquesne.

[From the Pittsburgh Morning Post, Nov. 26.]

The twenty-fifth of November, the one hundredth anniversary of the occupation of Fort Duquesne by British and Colonial arms under General Forbes, was duly celebrated by our citizens yesterday.

It is not necessary for us again to reiterate the historical occurrence of the period immediately proceeding the evacuation of the fort by the French forces about the 25th of November, 1758, which was, in fact, the surrender of all claim on the part of France to the rich and fertile valley of the Ohio. Braddock's defeat, in 1755; the change of affairs upon the accession of the Earl of Chatham to the head of the British Ministry, in 1757; the organization of the three expeditions against Louisburg, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point, and Fort Duquesne, and the success of the English and Colonial arms here, are matters of written history.

To us a peculiar interest necessarily attaches to the latter event. The Father of his country took part in the military expedition here. The success of the mother country was at that time our own success. The occupation of the dismantled and burning fort was the birth day of our city. At that time it received its baptismal of Pittsburgh, in honor of the great statesman under whose auspices the campaign, which resulted in establishing Angle-Saxon supremacy in the West, was instituted.

A hundred years have passed since these events occurred, and a great and flourishing commercial city has grown up around the spot where the old fort stood. The astonishing growth of our Western cities is a frequent subject of wonder. The contrast between Pittsburgh now and Pittsburgh a hundred years ago is a most remarkable one. The small frontier settlement is now a noble city, in the enjoyment of all the arts of peace, and the applicances of wealth, of civilization, and of luxury.

We are proud of our Iron City. With all the dirt and smoke which surrounds us, her habitations are filled with true and noble hearts—her mills, her factories, and workshops are wrought by the hands of strong and honest labor, an intelligent and Christian people worship the Great God who has given us these blessings in a hundred temples dedicated in his name; and around us and in our midst on every side are seen and felt, and enjoyed, the gifts of a bountiful Providence and of human progress.

In a hundred years monuments of civilization have been reared up which will increase the happiness of those who shall come after us a hundred fold beyond what our forefathers enjoyed, or we now enjoy.

There is a fitness and propriety in the celebration of the first day in the history of such a city, and the proceedings on Thursday were eminently appropriate to the occasion.

The day was unfortunately a bleak November one, about as uncomfortable for an outdoor arrangement of the kind as the clerk of the weather could well have gotten up.—It neither rained nor snowed nor froze, but the weather was a threatening commingling of all varieties of unpleasantness. But, in spite of the weather and the mud, the people turned out in thousands upon thousands, and at an early hour in the morning the streets were thronged by delegations of workmen, societies, and citizens, headed by the military and accompanied by bands of music. Appropriate banners, with suggestive mottoes, were borne aloft, and the residences and places of business of many of our citizens were gaily decorated with flags, banners, and emblematic devices.

The booming of cannon ushered in the day, and at an early hour the places of business in the city were very generally closed.

During the day there was much that was note-worthy to observe, but on such an occasion reporters are compelled to "write as they run," and many interesting facts will inevitably escape notice. The arrangements made by the various committees were very happily carried out, and following we give a detailed account of the proceedings of the day.

At nine o'clock in the morning the streets presented a very animated appearances. On every avenue delegation were assembling under the directions of the chief marshal, preparatory to taking their places in the *cortege*. It was expected that the immense mass would be ready to move as early as nine o'clock, but various delays were experienced in getting the delegations to their proper places, and it was fully eleven o'clock before they started. The procession was two miles long, and occupied two hours in passing a given point. The number in the ranks was variously estimated at from five thousand to eight thousand, the first being nearest the actual number. The number of persons along the line of the procession, on the sidewalks, could not have been less than 25,000. At every available point where the procession was to pass, dence crowds had collected, and whenever there was a balcony or a window, a group of ladies might be seen, awaiting patiently the passing of the pageant—the fair ones seemingly as little affected by the chilly atmosphere as their more stalwart lords.—Every one seemed happy and in excellent spirits, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather and lowering skies, the display was an eminent success, reflecting credit upon those who originated and executed the plan. The procession passed over the prescribed route, at one o'clock returned to the Duquesne depot, which had been prepared for the oration and other exercises.

Around the stand, which was erected about midways of the building, were gathered women and men in thousands. A sea of human faces was spread out before the speakers.—The great extent of the building, and the sounding clang of many footsteps upon the platforms, rendered it impossible for human voices to be heard at a distance greater than a few feet from where the speaker stood.

The officers of the day, a number of distinguished strangers, and invited guests took their position upon the stand.

The vast assemblage cheered, and then listened with eager silence, as the silvered head of the venerable president of the day, Hon. William Wilkins, rose before their view.—More than three-fourths of the events of the century which has passed since the surrender of Fort Duquesne, have been contemporaneous with his life time. Before him stood hundreds whom he had known in childhood, in youth, in manhood—nay, even in the autumn of their days, for around him we observed many whose heads were like his own—silvered with honorable years. What memories of the past must thrill through the patriarchs of the land on days like this! What present pleasure to the hearts of such men as Judge Wilkins, General Markle, and Dr. Herron, to regard as they did that day the success and happiness of a generation of people, who look upon them with the respectful veneration of children to a father!

In a few brief and appropriate remarks, Judge Wilkins referred to the complete success of the celebration, and spoke in brief but eloquent terms of the occasion which had brought together in our city so large an assemblage of people.

A short and eloquent prayer was then addressed to the great Father of all by the venerable Dr. Francis Herron, of the First Presbyterian church, one of the the oldest clergyman in the West.

Judge Wilkins then introduced the Hon. Andrew W. Loomis, the orator of the day.—Mr. Loomis occupied about forty-five minutes in the delivery of his address. Those who were so fortunate as to be located near the speaker to hear what he said, speak of his oration as a most masterly and eloquent effort.

We greatly regretted that Governor Packer could not have been present at the celebration of the hundredth birth-day of the second city in the State, the governmental affairs of which he so wisely directs.

Letters were read from Senator Douglas, Governor Packer, and others, which we regret our want of space will not allow us to publish to-day.

Babes in the Woods.

A correspondent of the Concord (N. H.) *Congregational Journal*, writing from Stewartstown, N. H., states that on the 26th of October, John Brown, Jr., 13 years old, accompanied by Wm. Brown, a lad of nine years, was sent into the woods at Hereford, Canada, by the father of the first lad, who had just removed thither from Colebroak, N. H., to gather a basket of moss, with which to stop the crevices between the logs of their new house. Night came, but the boys did not return. Until morning, the parents passed the night in unavailing search. Next day, from fifty to one hundred men from the neighboring towns, roamed the woods until night, with no better success. Two cold nights had passed, and no tidings of the lost ones had reached the anxious parents.—Thursday morning, an increased number resumed the search, and continued it during the day, with no better success. Friday and Saturday were spent in the same manner.—On Sunday, a fresh start was taken, which resulted in the discovery of the children.—The elder lad, on perceiving their approach, started up from the side of the other and made an attempt to run. On being told to stop, for they would catch him, he obeyed, saying, "Don't hurt me, I have been in the woods all night." The younger was sleeping at the root of a small tree, with one arm around it; his arm was stiff and cold, and it was with difficulty and caution that it could be straightened so as to unloose his hold.—The hand was black, and so were the feet, and the latter so swollen that the boots had to be cut before they could be stripped off.—The boys were found only about two and a half miles from the house of Mr. Brown.—They seemed not to be aware that they had been out more than one night, and were probably partially deranged after the first night. They had eaten nothing during the whole five days.

Fighting with a Bear in the Water.

Passengers by the Port Huron boats, describe the killing of a large bear in the neighborhood of that place, a day or two since, in a peculiar manner. A man who lives on the river, early in the morning, and on the way across, discovered a large bear, who was engaged in the same mission as himself, viz: endeavoring to gain her Majesty's dominions. He immediately made for the animal, and being able to make better headway through the water, soon overtook him, and struck him on the head with one of his oars, having no other weapon. The bear turned on him, and with the utmost coolness, commenced climbing into the boat, the man in the meantime belaboring his skull with the oar, with all his might. The assailing party by this time found that he had caught a Tartar, and that he was likely to become the captured party himself. This apprehension was rendered nearly a certainty by the capsizing of the boat, just as his bearship had nearly loaded himself into it. The man, now thoroughly frightened, found himself in the water, clinging to one side of the boat, with the bear looking at him over the inverted bottom, from the other side. He then made a desperate effort, righted the boat, ducked the bear, and got in again; but was no sooner aboard, than the bear made another rush at him, and upset the boat again. A lively scene of flounderings followed, which was fast bringing matters to a crisis, when the battle was ended by the arrival of another man in a boat, who had witnessed the fight from the shore, and come off to the assistance of the first adventurer. He split the bear's head open with an axe, killing him instantly. The animal weighed over 400 pounds.—*Detroit Free Press.*

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH!—A most distressing occurrence took place at Conemaugh Station about four o'clock on Wednesday evening 17th ult. A little girl of three years, daughter of Mr. Henry Kemry, was playing about the stove, when, at a moment when its mother was temporarily absent, its clothes took fire, as is supposed, from a lighted shaving. In a moment the child was enveloped in flames, and before its cries could reach the mother, they had burned and charred in a horrible manner its body, arms and face, and even its eyes and the inside of its mouth.—The mother assisted by a neighbor, put out the fire as quickly as the means at their command would permit, but in so doing burned their own hands and arms considerably.—Drs. Bramwell and Yeagley were immediately summoned to the bed-side of the little sufferer, but all their efforts to save its life were fruitless. It died during the night, after suffering the most excruciating agony. It is a heart-sickening case.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

COUNTERFEITS ON THE BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.—Particular care should be taken to avoid counterfeit $10 notes on the Bank of Chambersburg. The plate of the counterfeit cannot be distinguished from the genuine, especially by persons who are not very expert in such matters. The paper of the counterfeit is white and the impression pale. The bills of the genuine and counterfeit are not of the same size, but as it may be inconvenient to institute such a comparison, the better way to detect the spurious, is to observe the spelling of the President's name—on the genuine, the President's name is spelled Jos. Culbertson, in the spurious it is spelled Culburtson. Across the X and 10 on the corners, there is one dark line in the counterfeit, while in the genuine, there are two lines at equal distances from the centre. This is a good way of detecting them, but we advise that an eye be kept to the spelling of the President's name.—*Harrisburg Union.*

Frightful Calamity---Two Boys Fall to the Bottom of a Well and are Killed.

A shocking calamity occured at Norwalk, yesterday noon, the particulars of which have been furnished us by Mr. Rust, engineer on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad. A few weeks since, Mr. McKinley, a machinist, and his two sons, Charles and George, dug a well near their house, to the depth of fifty-seven feet. The well was about eighteen inches in diameter at the top, and three feet at the bottom. Yesterday they commenced erecting a curb around the well. The windlass which had been used for drawing up dirt, was still standing over it, and by some means the bucket attached to the windlass rope, became unfastened and fell to the bottom. One of the boys put his feet in the iron hook at the end of the rope, and went down to recover the bucket, the other holding the windlass the while. When some ten feet on his way down, the boy slipped from the rope and fell to the bottom of the well. Mr. McKinley, wild with horror, put his other son upon the rope, and bade him go down and save his brother. The boy attempted to do so, but lost his hold when some twelve feet down, and fell to the bottom, as his brother had before him. A light was lowered into the well to enable those above (there was a large crowd congregated) to see the unfortunate lads, but the air was so foul that the light instantly went out.

A large number of men worked all yesterday afternoon to recover the bodies of the boys. They were raised several times to within eight or ten feet of the top, but the opening was so extremely small that they could not be pulled out, and fell violently back to the bottom. It was proposed to dig the well out to-day.

The boys were aged seventeen and fourteen years respectively, and are described as smart and worthy boys.

By special private despatch from Norwalk, we learn that the bodies were recovered at twelve o'clock last night. Physicians state that the boys must have died from the foul air in the well rather than from their fall.—Mr. McKinley is nearly insane with grief.—The bodies had fallen and been pulled nearly up so many times, that they were terribly mutilated when eventually recovered.—*Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer, 23d ult.*

Book Table.

THE FOUR SISTERS; A TALE OF SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC LIFE IN SWEDEN, BY FREDRIKA BREMER.—*Read what Robert Morris, Esq., Editor of the Pennsylvania Enquirer, says of it:*

"This is a tale of social and domestic life in Sweden, and it is in the best style of its charming authoress. Miss Bremer is a great favorite in this country. Her works are 'familiar as household words.' T. B. Peterson & Bros. have issued the only authorized American Edition, and they have given it in a manner every way creditable to their establishment. We are sure that every lover of a pure and healthy literature will welcome this translation by Mary Howitt, of this last story of the gentle and amiable Swedish authoress. The purity of the writings of Miss Bremer, their sympathetic power, and the excellent morals which she ever inculcates, renders her novels welcome to the family circle. They teach patience, affection and endurance in such a manner as to improve and gratify every mind. This story is her best, and possesses deep and touching interest, the incidents are natural, the characters are distinctly marked, and the moral is all that could be desired, and proceeds with a mild and artistic delineation to the denouement. The style is glowing, the sentiments are pure, and the Four Sisters may be read with pleasure as well as profit by all classes of society. We specially recommend it as a story which it will do any one good to read. This edition is authorized by Miss Bremer, and it contains a dedication by herself to the memory of her friend, the late A. J. Downing. The price of it is but $1,25, and copies of it will be sent, free of postage to any one, by the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, on sending that amount to them in a letter."

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—This popular Lady's Magazine will be greatly improved for 1859. It will contain nearly 1600 pages; from 25 to 30 steel plates; and about 800 wood engravings. MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, author of "Fashion and Famine," and CHARLES J. PETERSON, author of "Kate Aylesford," are its Editors, and write *exclusively* for it. Each will give a new Novelet next year; and they will be assisted by all the best female writers. "Peterson's Magazine" is indispensible to every lady. Its Fashions are always the latest and prettiest; its steel Engravings magnificent; its Patterns for the Work-Table, its Household Receipts, &c., almost countless. The price is but TWO DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. *It is the Magazine for the times.* To Clubs it is cheaper still; viz: three copies for $5, or eight for $10; with a splendid premium to the person getting up the Club. Specimens sent gratis. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

MARRIED,

On the 25th ult., by Rev. A. B. Still, at Mill Creek, Mr. WM. CORBIN and Miss LACY GRADY, both of Huntingdon county, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

NOVEMBER 29.—Flour dull and steady, and accumulating. 1,000 bbls superfine sold at $5@5.12½, and extra at $5.50@6.75. Rye flour dull at $4, and Corn Meal at $4.37½.—Wheat continues to come forward steady, but there is very little demand for it; 3,000 bus good red sold at $1.25@1.26. Rye wanted at 70@80c. Old yellow corn scarce and in demand at 90c; 2,000 bus new, sold at 70@71c. Oats steady at 45@46c.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

(To the Lien Creditors of Dr. J. G. Lightner.)

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's Sale of the real estate of Dr. J. G. Lightner to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for that purpose, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Friday the 24th of December inst.*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. THEO. H. CREMER,

December 1, 1858–4t. Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE.—Orphans' Court Sale.

(Estate of Henry Winfel, deceased.)

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Thursday, 23d December, 1858,

A TRACT OF LAND situate in West township, adjoining lands of William Stewart on the North, lands of Dorsey's heirs on the West, land of John and Michael Weir on the South, and lands of William Reed on the East, containing NINETY-SIX ACRES, more or less, having thereon a Frame House, a Frame Bank Barn, and other out-buildings. The land is limestone of good quality, and has upon it a never failing spring and stream of water, and an orchard. Said farm being late the property of Henry Warfel, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

CHRISTIAN PRIGITAL,
GILBERT HORNIG,
Administrators with the Will annexed.

Dec. 1, 1858.]

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING

MACHINE CO., 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, having greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing their CELEBRATED FAMILY MACHINES, with all the recent improvements, have reduced their prices, and offer for sale A NEW STYLE MACHINE. PRICE $50,

It is no longer questioned that these Machines are the best in use for family sewing. They

HEM, FELL, GATHER AND STITCH

in the most superior manner, and are the only machines in the market that are so well and simply made, that they may be sent into families with no other instructions than are contained in a circular which accompanies each machine, and from which A CHILD OF TEN YEARS may readily learn how to use them, and keep them in order. They make upwards of *Fifteen Hundred Stitches a Minute*, and will do the sewing of a family cheaper than a seamstress can do it, even if she works at the rate of ONE CENT AN HOUR.

Is there a husband, father, or brother in the United States, who will permit the drudgery of hand sewing in his family, when a Grover & Baker Machine will do it better, more expeditiously, and cheaper than can possibly be done by hand?

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

Dec. 1, 1858.

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CHRISTIAN PRIGITAL,
GILBERT HORNIG,
Administrators with the Will annexed.

Dec. 1, 1858.]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

(Estate of Wm. F. Jamison, dec'd.)

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court, to ascertain the balance in the hands of Robert Campbell, Executor of WILLIAM F. JAMISON, dec'd, subject to distribution, and to make distribution of such balance, and also the proceeds of certain judgments assigned by said Executor, in trust, to be appropriated to the persons legally entitled to receive the same, will attend for that purpose at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday, December 23d, 1858, at ten o'clock, A. M. All persons interested are requested to present their claims at the above time and place, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT,
Dec. 1, 1858.–4t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

(ESTATE OF NICHOLAS GRAFIUS, DEC'D.)

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Hiram Williamson and Samuel Miller, Administrators of the estate of Nicholas Grafius, dec'd, to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at his office in Huntingdon, on *Thursday the 23d of December inst.*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested in said fund, are required to present their claims to the undersigned Auditor, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. THEO. H. CREMER,

December 1, 1858–4t. Auditor.

BY ORDER OF ORPHANS' COURT

—REAL ESTATE OF DAWSON C. SMAWLEY, DECEASED.—MONEY WANTED.—The subscriber, as Administrator of said estate, and for the purpose of paying the debts against the same, wishes and hereby proposes to borrow the sum of about nine hundred dollars, for which interest, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed, to be secured by mortgage on said real estate. And provided said loan is not effected by the 23d day of December inst., (1858,) then, on said 23d day of December inst., by virtue of a fourth plurias Order of said Court, and between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and two o'clock, P. M., of said day, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, (or such part thereof as will be sufficient to pay the debts aforesaid,) the following real estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded by Juniata river on the northeast, by Anghwick Creek on the north-west, by lands of J. M. Bell on the south-west, and by lands of O. Etnier and Bell's heirs on the south-east, containing about two hundred and fifty-four acres and allowance, more or less, about one hundred acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a TWO STORY STONE DWELLING HOUSE, bank barn, stone spring house, tenant house, &c. Also on said premises is an Iron Ore Bank, Apple Orchard, &c., &c., being the real estate of said deceased.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Due attendance given on the day of sale by

HENRY BREWSTER,
Administrator of Dawson C. Smawley, dec'd.

Dec. 1, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of

Sundry Testatum writs of Vend. Exp. issued out of the Court of Bedford county, to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 29th day of December, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of the defendant, of, in, to and out of one tract of land situated in Tod township, Huntingdon county, containing 500 acres more or less, and surveyed on two warrants to Richard Clark, the one dated Sept. 3d, 1791 and the other Sept. 18, 1794 and adjoining lands of Espy L. Anderson, Wm. Houck's heirs and others seized and taken in execution as the property of John Dougherty. Also, all the right, title and interest of defendant, in, to and out of one tract of land known as Taylor's coal bank tract, containing three hundred and seventeen acres (317) more or less with about 50 acres cleared, a dwelling house, barn and other buildings thereon erected, situated on Rocky Ridge in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John Savages' heirs, Peter Curfman, Jacob Taylor, Isaac Taylor and others, seized and taken in execution as the property of John Dougherty.

—ALSO—

About five acres of real estate situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, adjoining the town of Mt. Union on the north and separated from said town by Market street and adjoining land of John Thompson on the east, Andrew Pollock's heirs on the south, land of John Dougherty on the west, and separated from said John Dougherty by a straight line produced or to be produced by the extension of the western side of Washington street (one of the streets of said town of Mt. Union) all of said real estate being cleared and under fence. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Dougherty. Also, the following lots in the town of Mt. Union, Shirley township, Huntingdon county, to wit: Lots designated and known in the general plan of said town as recorded in the Recorder's Office in Huntingdon and in said plan described as numbers 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 55, 52, 25, 28, 41, 44, 47, 50, 53, 56, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 70, 71, 72, 73, 116, 141, 142, 143 and 144. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Dougherty. Also, as the property of both defendants, the following lots in the town of Mt. Union, Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Pa., to wit: Lots designated in the recorded plan of said town as numbers 58, 59, 60, 61 and 69. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James J. McElheny and John Dougherty. Also, one tract of land containing 300 acres more or less (being coal land) situate on Rocky Ridge on the waters of Great Trough Creek in Tod township, Huntingdon county, sometimes called "the Corbin tract," surveyed on a warrant to James Witter or James Miller conveyed to Geo. W. Speer and John Dougherty by deed dated March 16, 1854, by Asa Corbin and by Speer conveyed to Dougherty on the 12th of April 1856, and adjoining lands of Peter Curfman, Taylor's heirs and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Dougherty.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 1, 1858.

STRAY HOG.—Came to the premises

of the subscriber, in West township, about the 10th of September last, a white barrow with a piece off the right ear, will weigh about eighty pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise, he will be disposed of according to law. M. WEYER.

Nov. 24, 1858.–3t

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises

of the subscriber, in Union township, some time in September last, a young bull, with red sides and white along his back and belly, supposed to be three years old next Spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise, he will be disposed of according to law. LEVI WRIGHT.

Nov. 24, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at pub-

lic sale in Market Square, Huntingdon, *on Friday, the 3d day of December next*, FIVE COWS, one good HORSE, two SPRING WAGONS, one new CARRIAGE, HARNESS, three new Winnowing Mills, two riding saddles, and other articles.

TERMS.—A credit of five months with approved security will be given.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

MOSES STROUS.

Nov. 24, 1858.

NEW CLOTHING!

NEW CLOTHING!!
NEW CLOTHING!!!
NEW CLOTHING!!!!
NEW CLOTHING!!!!!

JUST RECEIVED,
JUST RECEIVED,

AT GUTMAN & CO'S.,
AT GUTMAN & CO'S.,
AT GUTMAN & CO'S.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

M. GUTMAN & CO., have just opened a more than usual large stock of Ready-Made Clothing, of all kinds, for Fall and Winter. Their assortment consists of all the different styles of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. Their stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, is also large, and of the best materials and make.

The public generally, in want of any article in their line of business, are respectfully invited to call and examine their Goods and prices. They will sell as cheap, if not cheaper than the cheapest—a fact purchasers will be convinced of when they call.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage they have received, they respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

Huntingdon, September 22, 1858.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of D. P. GWIN.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BLANKETS, PLAIDS, LINSEYS, Flannels, at all prices, at the mammoth store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

DIXON'S Improved Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858.

Locals.

☞ *The Good Times Commenced.*—Mrs. James Saxton will please accept our thanks for a plate of sausages and pudding.

☞ We learn that a protracted meeting will commence in the Methodist Church, in this place, on next Saturday evening. It will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Barnetz, and other ministers from abroad. We hope, during this meeting, many may be called to repentance.

☞ The holidays are approaching and our confectioners are getting on candies of every description as well as almost every kind of toys for the little 'uns. Boys and girls save your pennies, from now till Christmas, and then "go it while you're young, and buy lots of good things."

Snow.—Last Saturday night, we had a fall of about eight inches of snow. On Sunday, it rained, sleeted and snowed alternately, all day. We had hoped that we would have sleighing, but the snow is melting faster than it fell, and to-day, the streets are in a deplorable condition.

☞ John Ambrose and George Litzford, who broke jail some days since, have not yet been heard of. It would be a considerable saving to the county, and a relief to our citizens generally, if many more of no better character would leave these parts before they receive a sentence from Judge Taylor.

☞ Mr. Henry Wharton, son of S. S. Wharton, has been appointed Ticket and Freight Agent at this place, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of T. K. Simonton. Col. Simonton takes the "Exchange Hotel" to-day, where his numerous friends will find him the same accommodating "Thad" he has ever been. By the change, the Central Company has lost one of its best Agents.

☞ Car time on the Pennsylvania Railroad has again changed. The Way Mail train, East, now leaves here at 8.39 A. M. The Way Mail and Passenger train, West, leave at 5.03 P. M. The Way Passenger train leaves, East, at 1.22 P. M. Fast Passenger and Through Mail, East, leaves at 11.39 P. M.—West at 12.01 P. M. Through Express Passenger, East, at 8.39 A. M.—West, 7.11 A. M.

☞ We learn from the Shirleysburg *Herald*, that a boy aged about ten years, and son of George Flaut, was run over by a wagon on last Friday week, whilst attempting to get on it while in motion, and was seriously injured.

When will boys learn to keep out of danger? The boys of our town are not a whit better, and we advise them to be more cautious than they have been heretofore. Almost daily we see them hanging to some kind of a vehicle while passing along the streets. Boys, take warning by the sad fate of that little fellow in Shirleysburg, and quit this thing of running after carriages and wagons.

☞ We had the pleasure of attending a colored Exhibition on last Wednesday evening, given by our colored folks. And we must say it was a grand affair. Never before did we witness so much display of intellect in the "darks" as we did there. We say it, and without fear of contradiction from those who were present, that those in attendance got the worth of their money, and do not regret being there at all, or would not have missed the opportunity for double the price of admission, 12½ cents. It lasted during Thursday and Friday nights, but we did not attend, as we were afraid if we would go again we might "go up," as it was *too good*. Seriously, those who took part in the performance were pretty tolerably well trained considering the chance they had. We believe they were self-instructed into the bargain.—The object of the Exhibitions, as we learn, was to enable them to help pay for their new church, (the old German Reformed church.) It was for a good cause and we are pleased to learn that they obtained quite a considerable sum. We are also pleased that our colored folks take such a strong interest in the cause of education. We hope they may continue so. In our notice, we must not forget the boys who attended the night we were there. It is a shame and disgrace to some parents in this town to allow their children to carry on in the manner in which they do. In no public gathering, where boys are allowed, can the audience get any satisfaction of what is going on. Parents will endeavor to get out of this, under the plea of "how can they make their children behave themselves properly, when they are not with them."—We say, keep them at home, or else accompany them to such places. Keep them in at night off the streets, and when they are at home, learn them how to conduct themselves properly, when you are not with them.—We have a word for the larger boys, or young men, as they term themselves. The conduct of some young men was ridiculous, not fit to be perpetrated in the presence of respectable men, let alone ladies. We don't wish to be considered harsh or overbearing, but we want to see a reform in the young men and boys of our town. We have touched upon this subject on former occasions, but as yet, we see no material change for the better—but rather for the worse.

The Credit System.—Little Bills.—One of the most annoying features connected with the credit system, is the practice of booking small sums. We speak on the subject from experience, for printers suffer more in this way than any other class of business men. The merchant and tradesman, too, are frequently compelled to enter upon their ledgers, amounts which will not pay them for their trouble, when by the payment of a few cents, this could be avoided, and a probable difficulty be prevented in settling a long account at the end of the year. Establish the practice of paying cash for small amounts, and multitudes would be spared great inconvenience, and not a few saved from bankruptcy. It is these unthought of and uncared for small items which swell the amounts which so often become unmanageable. If we would all adopt the practice of paying cash for all purchases under five dollars, we could get along much more smoothly, and all classes of business be benefitted by it. Try the experiment for one year, and see how it works.

☞ How does it happen, neighbor B., that your children have so much greater progress in their learning, and knowledge of the world, than mine? They all attend the same school, and, for aught I know, enjoy equal advantages."

"Do you take the newspapers, neighbor A.?"

"No, sir, I do not take them myself; but I now and then *borrow* one, just to read.—Pray, sir, what have newspapers to do with the education of children?"

"Why, sir, they have a vast deal to do with it, I assure you. I should as soon think of keeping them from school, as to withhold from them the newspapers; it is a little school of itself. Being new every week, it attracts their attention, and they are sure to peruse it. Thus, while they are storing their minds with useful knowledge, they are at the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I have often been surprised, that men of understanding should overlook the importance of a newspaper in a family."

"In truth, neighbor B., I frequently think I should like to take them, but I cannot well afford the expense."

"Can't afford expense! What, let me ask, is the value of a dollar and a half a year, in comparison with the pleasure and the advantages to be derived from a well-conducted newspaper? As poor as I am, I would not for fifty dollars a year, deprive myself of the happiness I enjoy in reading and hearing my children read and talk about what they have read in the papers. And then the reflection that they are growing up intelligent and useful members of society. Oh, don't mention the expense!—pay it in advance every year, and you will think no more of it."

Home Sympathy with Children.—Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe has published an excellent article on the treatment of young children, which ought to go to the hearts of parents throughout the land. In this money-loving and money-making age—in this day of female extravagance and display—the father is often distracted in his calculations by the noisy play of his youngsters; and the mother often sends them out to find amusement while she goes in full dress to make calls. If got rid of a few hours in the day school, they are now more full of vitality and noise than ever when they come home,—and "there is no end to telling stories" to keep them quiet. How to shirk the trouble of such little responsibilities is often the thought of the too orderly progenitor. Let him or her listen:

"Many a hard, morose, bitter man has come from a Charley turned off and neglected; many a parental heart-ache has come from a Charley left to run the streets, that mamma and sisters might play on the piano and write letters in peace. For to-day he is at your feet; to-day you can make him laugh, you can make him cry, persuade, coax, and turn him to your pleasure; you can make his eyes fill and his bosom swell with the recitals of good and noble deeds, in short you can mould him if you will take the trouble. But look ahead some years, when that voice shall ring in deep bass tones; when that small foot shall have a boy's weight and tramp; a rough beard shall cover that little round chin, and the wilful strength of manhood fill out that little form. Then you would give worlds for the key to his heart, to be able to turn and guide him to your will; but if you will lose that key now he is little, you may search for it carefully, with tears, some other day, and never find it."

Children do not love to play alone; they yearn for the talk of the family; and this instinct teaches parents their duty.

"Depend upon it, if it is too much trouble to keep your boy in your society, there will be places found for him—warmed and lighted with no friendly fires—where he who finds some mischief still for idle hands to do, will care for him, if you do not. You may put out a tree and it will grow while you sleep, but a son you cannot—you must take trouble for him, either a little now or a great deal by and by. Of all you give your Charley, if you are a good man or woman, your presence is the best and safest thing. God never meant him to do without you any more than chickens were meant to grow without being brooded. Then let him have some place in your house where it will be no sin to hammer and pound, and make all the litter his heart desires and his various schemes require.—Even if you can ill afford to spare the room weigh well between that safe asylum and one which, if denied, he may make one for himself in the street. All these things make trouble—to be sure they do—but Charley *is* to make trouble, that is the nature of the institution; you are only to choose between safe and wholesome trouble, and the trouble that comes at last like a whirl-wind. God bless the little fellow, and send us grace to know what to do with him."

$100 REWARD—Will be given for the apprehension of JOHN AMBROSE and GEORGE LITZFORD, who escaped from the Huntingdon Jail on the night of the 19th inst. Ambrose is about 35 years of age, slender, dark hair, thin in front, small black whiskers, and is about six feet high, had on when he left dark pantaloons and heavy boots. Litzford is slender, about five feet three inches high, light hair, is an Englishman in appearance and speech.

FIFTY DOLLARS each will be paid for the arrest of above described persons, or for such information as will lead to their arrest. GRAFFUS MILLER,
Huntingdon, Nov. 24, 1858. Sheriff.

COLLECTORS TAKE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that immediately after the second Monday in January next, proceedings will be commenced for the collection of all balances then remaining due, from collectors whose Duplicates bear date in 1857, and previous to that time.
By order of the Commissioners.
HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.
Huntingdon, Nov. 24, 1858.

TAKE NOTICE.—All persons having settlements to make for dealings had at my store at Marklesburg, will make payment to me at Huntingdon, or to my son, Joseph Strous. MOSES STROUS.
Huntingdon, Nov. 24, 1858.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned, desirous of removing to the West, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,
On Thursday, 23d day of December, next,
the property known as the "*MOUNT UNION HOTEL*," together with all the buildings and ground, thereunto belonging. This property is believed to be one of the best for a Hotel, in the county—possessing a fine front immediately at the Passenger Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Mount Union Depot, and extending directly through to the Canal, thus affording every facility for trade, from either Railroad or Canal.
The buildings are large, and embrace, in addition to the Hotel, extensive Stables, Carriage House, Ice House, Sheds, Blacksmith Shop, Tenant House, and every desirable convenience for a Public House.
The attention of Hotel Keepers is requested to this property. Mount Union being the point on the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal, where the trade and travel of a large district of country, embracing nearly one half of Huntingdon, all of Fulton and part of Franklin counties, concentrates in seeking the Eastern Markets. A line of Stages connects Chambersburg with this point.
Possession given on 1st of April, next, (1859.) Terms, favorable. [Nov. 24'58.] A. LEWIS.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Great Inducements to Subscribe!—*Premiums and Reductions.*
L. Scott & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:
1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)
These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics form only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivaled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.
EARLY COPIES.
The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.
TERMS. (Regular Prices.)

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.
POSTAGE.
The Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.
At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1859, and as a premium to new subscribers, the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1857, will be furnished complete, *without additional charge.*
Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions,) for 1857, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1858.
Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1856 and 1858, will be supplied at the following extremely low rates.
SPLENDID OFFERS FOR '56 '57 '58 & '59, TOGETHER.

For Blackwood's Magazine,	the four years,	6 00
For any one Review	" "	6 00
For any two Reviews	" "	10 00
For Blackwood and one Review	" "	10 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	" "	13 00
For three Reviews	" "	13 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	" "	17 00
For the four Reviews	" "	15 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	" "	20 00

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.
As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented,
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!
☞ Remittances must, in all cases, be made *direct to the Publishers*, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents. Address
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold street, New York.
Nov. 24, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration, on the Estate of JAMES GARDNER, late of Spruce Creek, Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
October 13, '58-6t. JOHN S. ISETT, *Administrator.*

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the partnership between Steward & William C. Foster, was dissolved on the 2nd day of October, 1858, by mutual consent. All debts due said firm, are to be received by John B. Frazier; and all demands on said firm, to be presented to him for payment. John B. Frazier is also authorized to settle all debts due to, and by the company, as far as he receives money to pay. STEWARD FOSTER,
October 13, 1858. WILLIAM C. FOSTER,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of WM. H. LANE, late of Springfield township, Huntingdon co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
EPHRAIM DALLAS,
Nov. 17, 1858.-6t. *Administrator.*

WIGS—WIGS—WIGS. BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.
Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head; indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made.
[Nov. 17, 1858. 1y.] 233 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—In all diseases, inflammation, more or less, predominates—now, to allay inflammation, strikes at the root of disease—hence an immediate cure.
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR and NOTHING ELSE, will allay inflammation at once, and make a certain cure.
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR will cure the following among a great catalogue of diseases:—Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Chafes, Sore Nipples, Corns, Bunions, Bruises, Strains, Bites, Poison, Chilblains, Biles, Scrofula, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Felons, Ear Ache, Piles, Sore Eyes, Gout, Swellings, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Salt Rheum Baldness, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Small Pox, Measles, Rash, &c., &c.
To some, it may appear incredulous that so many diseases should be reached by one article; such an idea will vanish when reflection points to the fact, that the salve is a combination of ingredients, each and every one applying a perfect antidote to its opposite disorder.
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR in its effects is magical, because the time is so short between disease and a permanent cure; and it is an extractor, as it draws all disease out of the affected part, leaving nature as perfect as before the injury. It is scarcely necessary to say that no house, work-shop, or manufactory should be one moment without it.
No Pain Extractor is genuine, unless the box has upon it a steel plate engraving, with the name of Henry Dalley, Manufacturer.
For sale by all the Druggists and patent medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canadas.
☞ Principal Depot, 165 Chambers St., New York.
C. F. CHACE.
☞ Sold by JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa.
[November, 17, 1858, 1y.]

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?—That superb engraving, "The Village Blacksmith," and the beautiful Art Journal, which are furnished to subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, can now be seen at the office of J. J. Lawrence, for a short time only. See advertisement elsewhere, headed—New Features.
Nov. 9, 1858.

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy, Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE! WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
☞ The Original and Best in the World!! ☜
All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.
GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.
FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his Famous Dye.
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this Splendid Dye.
Made, sold, or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.
Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving, on four sides of each Box, of
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
233 Broadway, New-York.
☞ Sold by JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa.
[November 17, 1858, 1y.]

THE "GREAT REPUBLIC" MONTHLY.—TO THE PUBLIC, THE BOOK AND PERIODICAL TRADE, AND THE PRESS.—We have the honor to announce that we shall issue, on or about the 1st of December next, so as to be in season to command the early attention of the public and the periodical trade, the first number of a new Illustrated Magazine, to be called The "Great Republic" Monthly.
It is intended to make this Magazine superior in every respect to anything ever before issued in this country. The general scope of its character can best be understood by its name. It will be thoroughly national—in no wise sectional or sectarian, and wholly impersonal. It will offer to the writers and thinkers of this Union a common field, where they can meet on the highest ground of cotemporary literature. It will aim to gather about it every variety of intellect.
The range of articles will be a wide one, covering, among other grounds, Essays, Sketches, Humorous Tales, Stories, Historical Incidents, Reviews, Critiques, Biographies, Scientific Articles, Travels, Table Talk, Dramas, Incidents, Politics, Poems, Ballads, Stanzas, Sonnets, Music, Correspondence, Gossip, etc., etc., etc.
The Magazine will be profusely illustrated in the highest style of wood engraving.
The Literary department will present greater variety, combined with more thorough excellence, it is believed, than ever before offered to the American public in a single periodical. The following authors and popular writers are included in the list of contributors engaged:

GEO. D. PRENTISS,	JOHN G. SAXE,
CHARLES SWAIN,	LIEUT. M. F. MAURY,
FITZ GREEN HALLECK,	EDWARD S. GOULD,
CHAS. J. INGERSOLL,	CHAS. F. BRIGGS,
ORESTES A. BROWNSON,	C. P. CRANCH,
GEN. GEO. P. MORRIS,	WM. H. C. HOSMER,
NATHANIEL DEERING,	GEO. W. PECK,
HON. CHAS. GAYARRE,	R. H. STODDARD,
WM. GILLMORE SIMMS,	JOHN R. THOMPSON,
PARK BENJAMIN,	FRED. S. COZZENS,
HON. ALBT PIKE, of Ark.	A. J. REQUIER,
ABBE A. ROUQUETTE,	MAJ. J. H. EATON, U. S. A.
HON. R. T. CONRAD,	LEVI REUBEN,
REV. RALPH HOYT,	THOS. DUNN ENGLISH,
SEBA SMITH,	DUNCAN KENNEDY,
(Jack Downing,)	REV. NEWELL A. PRINCE,
J. T. HEADLEY,	HENRY R. HURST,
HENRY WARD PETTIT,	ELIZABETH O. SMITH,
THOMAS MACKELLAR,	ANNA C. BOTTA,
H. J. BRENT. (Stirrup,)	(Miss Lynch,)
F. W. HUNT, M. D.,	LOUISA McCORD,
EDMUND FLAGG,	MARIA J. McINTOSH,
FAYETTE HURD,	ALICE B. HAVEN,
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SARAH H. WHITMAN,	MARY A. RICE,
CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND,	ADA M. KINNICOTT,
ELIZABETH F. ELLET,	ELIZABETH K. CHURCHILL,
JANE ERMINA LOCKE,	CLARA DOTY,
ALICE CAREY,	ABBIE W. CROCKER,
PHEBE CAREY,	NELLIE BURCHFIELD,
MADAME LE VERT,	ANN E. PORTER,
MARY FORREST,	LUCY N. GODFREY,
MARY E. STEBBINS,	LAVINIA S. GOODWIN,
(Mrs. Hewett,)	JANE G. AUSTIN.

In addition to the foregoing brilliant array of American authors, there are a large number of first-class writers engaged, (among them some of the most distinguished of the day,) who are compelled, from pre-existing engagements, or other causes, to withhold their names for the present, but who will, nevertheless, contribute frequently to our pages. We would also announce that we shall add to our list of contributors the names of other distinguished authors, as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be completed.
Each number will contain an original piece of music, composed expressly for this work.
Of the superior excellence of the Magazine in every respect, and of the certainty of its permanent success, very little more need be said.
The terms and general conditions of the Magazine will be as follows:
TERMS:
Volumes.—There will be two volumes a year, of about 700 royal octavo pages each, commencing in January and July, and ending in June and December, respectively, making six numbers to each volume, and twelve numbers to each year. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Single copies	$0 25
Subscription, 1 copy one year, sent by mail	3 00
Clubs, 2 copies, one year	5 00
" 3 " "	7 00
" 4 " "	9 00
" 5 " "	10 00

And all additional copies, over five, at the rate of $2 each, if sent to the same Club. Clubs may be formed at different Post Offices. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Premium subscriptions, entitling the subscriber to the Magazine for one year, and to their choice of either of our two great steel engravings, entitled "THE LAST SUPPER," and "THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING," four dollars. The engraving will be sent on rollers by mail, pre-paid.
Agents and canvassers can make liberal and satisfactory arrangements upon application, stating the territory required.
All Postmasters and Clergymen are authorized to receive subscriptions, which they may forward to us, giving name and address of subscriber, and deducting 25 per cent. for their trouble.
Postage and Post Office Regulations.—The rate of postage will not exceed three cents for each number, to be paid in all cases at the office where it is received.
Canadian subscribers will remit thirty-six cents each, in addition to subscription, to pre-pay postage to the line.
All communications to be entitled to answer, must contain return stamps.
Subscribers must, in all cases, write Names, Town, County, and State, in full, as legibly as possible.
There is little risk in sending money by mail. Large sums should be remitted by draft, if possible, or registered letter. CASSMITH & CO.,
Publishers of the "Great Republic" Monthly,
112 & 114 William street, New York.
Nov. 9, 1858.

NEW FEATURES—FIFTH YEAR of the Cosmopolitan Art Association. Superb Engravings! Beautiful Art Journal! Valuable premiums, &c., &c.
This popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "The Village Blacksmith," will now issue copies, (to subscribers only,) on heavy plate paper, 30x38 inches, on the following
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Every person remitting three dollars, will receive a copy of the superb Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated Painting, "The Village Blacksmith." Also, a copy of the beautiful Cosmopolitan Art Journal, an elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also free season tickets of admission to the Eastern (or Dusseldorf,) and Western Galleries of the Association.
There will also be given to the subscribers several hundred valuable works of Art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Sculptures, &c., &c., from celebrated American and Foreign Artists.
Subscriptions will be received up to January 1st, 1859. On the evening of that date, the premiums will be awarded to subscribers.
For full particulars, see December Art Journal, price 50 cents. Specimen copies sent to those desiring to subscribe, on the receipt of 18 cents in postage stamps or coin. Address C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
Eastern Office, 548 Broadway, N. Y.,
Or, Western Office, 169 Water St., Sandusky, O.
J. J. Lawrence, Honorary Secretary, will receive and forward subscriptions.
Nov. 9, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of G. KRIEGER & CO., miners and dealers in Broad Top Coal, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th day of October, 1858. The business will hereafter be continued by W. J. Ammerman & D. Persing.
G. KRIEGER & CO.
Broad Top City, Oct. 26, 1858.*

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL! JUST OUT, "The Cosmopolitan Art Journal," for December. Over seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—splendid Steel Engravings. Price 50 cents. Specimen copy sent, on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin. Address C. L. DERBY,
Nov. 9, 1858. 548 Broadway, New York.

BLASTING POWDER and SAFETY-FUSE, for sale low, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN.

RENEWING HIS STOCK. Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!—If you wish to secure a copy of that elegant engraving, "The Village Blacksmith," and the Art Journal, with the other premiums, be sure and subscribe $3. before the 1st of January, 1859. Specimen copies of the above, and full particulars given, by applying to
J. J. LAWRENCE.
Honorary Secretary.
See advertisement elsewhere, headed—New Features, &c.
Nov. 9, 1858.

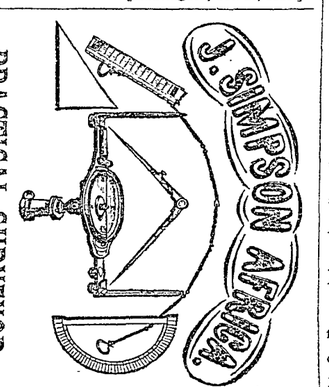
THE "BROADWAY OMNIBUS,"
THE GREATEST PAPER OF THE AGE!
A Beautifully Illustrated Monthly Sheet,
and a Paper that is a Paper,
BROADWAY, RIGHT UP!! Only Fifty Cents—jump in and take a ride. Once seated in our "Omnibus," we will endeavor to both amuse and instruct you, and give you in the course of the year, at least fifty cents' worth of Fun and useful information. We will show you up Broadway, down the old Bowery, through Chatam and the other principal streets, giving you ample time to see the Elephant and get a good peep at the Peter Funks, Confidence Operators, &c., &c. We will show you the city by day light, by gas light, by moon light, by candle light, by star light, and will drive the "Omnibus" to some parts of the city where there is no light! We will endeavor to post you on all the tricks and traps of the great metropolis, and also amuse many an hour with interesting reading matter. "Throw physic to the dogs." If you have the Blues, the Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, or are unfortunately troubled with a scolding wife, we will guarantee to make you forget your troubles, laugh almost against your will, and grow fat. Everybody should subscribe to the "Omnibus" at once. The "Broadway Omnibus" will make its appearance on the first of each month, filled with amusement and instruction for all. Price, Fifty Cents a year in advance—three copies to one address, One Dollar; the cheapest paper in the States! Who will get us two subscribers and receive one copy free? All communications should be addressed to CHAS. P. BRITTON,
Editor "Broadway Omnibus,"
October 13, '58-3t. 297, Pearl street, N. Y.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! *M. GETZ, No. 628 Chestnut St., below 7th, Philad'a.* has opened his beautiful store, on Chestnut Street, with one of the largest and best Selected Assortment of *Ladies' Fancy Furs*, imported direct from the European Markets, and manufactured under his own supervision, to which he would call the attention of all who wish to purchase

RUSSIAN SABLE,	STONE MARTEN,
MINK SABLE,	ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,	FITCH,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,	FRENCH SABLE,
SIBERIA SQUIRREL,	&c. &c.

Manufactured into Cardinals, Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. Being a practical Furrier, and having obtained the newest patterns from Paris, he can assure those who visit the city, that he can supply them with the finest articles, at the very lowest cash prices.
☞ A fine assortment of Carriage Robes, Gent's Caps, Gloves, &c. M. GETZ,
[October 20, 1858-3m.] 628 Chestnut St., below 7th.

WILLIAM AFRICA HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE *BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING*, ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]



WHERE ARE YOU GOING? *D. P. GWIN* Has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
Ever brought to Huntingdon. Consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen; Black and Fancy Silks, all Wool Delaines, (all colors,) Spring Delains, Braize Delanes, Braizes, all colors; Debaize, Levella Cloth, Alpacca, Plain and Silk Warp, Printed Berages, Brilliants, Plain and Colored Ginghams, Lawns and Prints of every description.
Also, a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More-Antique Ribbon, Gimps, Buttons, Braids, Crapes, Ribbons, Reed and Brass Hoops, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Stocks, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, Tidy Yarn, Woolen Yarns, Wool Coats and Hoods, Comforts and Scarfs.
Also, the best and cheapest assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town; Barred and Plain Jaconet, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and dotted Skirts, Belts, Muscailles for Capes, and a variety of White Goods too numerous to mention.
A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Bay State, Waterloo and Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticking, Checks, Table, Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of Silk and Colored Straw Bonnets, of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.
HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GUM SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BUCKETS, CHURNS, TUBS, BUTTER BOWLS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c. CARPETS and OIL CLOTH. FISH, SALT, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, and all goods usually kept in a country store.
My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my goods.
☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 5, 1858.

NEW GOODS! GREAT BARGAINS!! AT *FISHER & M'MURTRIE'S STORE.*
They have just received a large and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which are now open for inspection, and to which the attention of the public is directed.
Their stock embraces every article that can be found in a well selected stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, French and English Merinos, Solid and Fancy (all wool) DeLaines, Mohair, Madonna, Danubian and Tamise Cloths; Scotch Plaids, DeBaize, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Mousline DeLaines, Ginghams, French Chintz, Brilliants, Fancy Prints, &c.
A beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Gent's Traveling Shawls; also, Plain Merino (extra wide, in squares,) for Shawls.
A large stock of Kid Gloves, Beaver Gauntlets, Silk and Woolen do.; Merino, Silk and Cashmere Gloves, &c.; a superior lot of Buck Gloves and Mitts; also, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Antique's, Ribbons, Ladies Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoopes of all kinds, &c.
Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.
French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, of every variety and Style.
A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*
We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.
COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.
Huntingdon, Oct. 6, '58. FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

NEW CLOTHING! AT H. ROMAN'S.
H. ROMAN'S *NEW CLOTHING.*
CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS, FOR MEN AND BOYS, *AT H. ROMAN'S*
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, IN MARKET SQUARE,
OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE, HUNTINGDON, PA.
His new stock consists of Coats, of all kinds, for Fall and Winter. Pants, of all kinds—Vests, of all kinds—HATS and CAPS—and gentlemen's furnishing goods generally. His stock is of the best, and will be sold at prices to suit his customers. Call and examine his goods and prices and be convinced.
Huntingdon, October 5, 1858.

MACKREL—No.'s 1 and 2, at reduced prices, at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S.

FRESH HOMINY and BEANS! For sale by LOVE & McDIVITT.

HARDWARE FOR THE MILLION!!!
JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE, *AT CITY PRICES*, BY JAMES A. BROWN.
This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance.
1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.
2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from
20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER
Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE, OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY, VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.
☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
Huntingdon, October 7, 1858. JAS. A. BROWN.

GREAT NEWS! ASTONISHING NEWS!! *GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!!!*
LEVI WESTBROOK has returned from the East with the most extensive and best assortment of Goods, in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon, and he *WANTS THE PEOPLE TO CALL* and examine his stock, before they say they cannot get anything to suit them.
His assortment consists of
FINE AND COARSE BOOTS, FOR MEN AND BOYS.
GAITERS, BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.
HATS AND CAPS, MOROCCO SKINS AND LASTS.
All are invited to call, and if I cannot suit everybody will not be for want of trying. LEVI WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Oct. 5, 1858.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, AT BEN

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

For the Farmer.

Winter Care of Poultry.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

We do not wish the readers of this article to infer from the heading, that the suggestions contained in it do not also apply to summer as well as winter, but only that in almost all latitudes, poultry require, in many important respects, much more attention in winter than at other seasons of the year. And perhaps the most important of all these, next to providing them with a suitable house, is a regular supply of animal matter. That it is indispensible to their health, and to their constant production of eggs, no one of much experience in this matter will deny. Every one will tell you that your fowls must have access to substance containing lime, from which to elaborate shells for their eggs, but hardly any one seems to think whence the elements of which the eggs themselves are composed, are to come. These must be furnished in the food, and therefore we must inquire what kind of food is suited to this purpose. The chief constitutent of both the white and yolk of the egg, is an organized substance called albumen; and nitrogen is one of the chief constituents of albumen.—Therefore, it is plain, that if you want your hens to lay, you must feed them on substances containing nitrogen. The flesh and blood of animals are almost identical with albumen and contain a considerable amount of nitrogen. But corn, and such other grains as can be economically fed to poultry, do not contain much nitrogen, though they contain the elements necessary for the production of fat. Oats have a much larger proportion of nitrogen than corn, and at the ordinary relative proportion of prices, are the more economical of the two. Poultry may be fattened on substances which do not contain a particle of nitrogen, as starch, sugar, and the fat itself of other animals, but they will not continue to lay. It is not therefore the fat, but the muscle and the blood, liver, the scraps which remain after trying lard, and tallow, &c., which are best adapted for food for hens; and of which little given every day or two, when they cannot pick up insects and worms for themselves, will abundantly repay you in their increased production of eggs. Those scraps from the table which are often given to prolong the existence of some ugly raw-boned, snarling, sheep-stealing cur, would suffice for as many hens as ought to take the place of the aforesaid dog.

As to providing shells for your hen's eggs; old mortar, burned bones and oysters shells will furnish it—of course unslacked lime must not be given them. They are particularly partial to oyster-shell lime, probably because it may have a little flavor of the salt water; and we would here observe that while salt itself is injurious to poultry, scraps of salt meat and fish are much relished by them, and after some observation and inquiry, we venture to say, productive of no bad results. Bones partly converted into charcoal and pounded fine, furnish both lime and nutriment. Such bones as can be easily mashed with a hammer as they come from the table, furnish a larger amount of oily matter than one who has never tried the experiment would suppose, while the fragments themselves, which the fowls will eagerly devour, contain phrosphate of lime, the very thing that they need. Red peppers, onions, cabbage, and celery leaves, chopped up, are all excellent articles of vegetable diet which fowls greatly need in winter as a change from their dry food. We do not advocate much feeding of warm and soft food, except an occasional change of boiled potatoes (at something under a dollar a bushel,) because the digestive organs of fowls are not adapted to soft food. Corn may be parched, and its nutritive qualities thus much increased, and if corn meal is fed it can be mixed up with water, or with mashed potatoes, and then bake it in rough cakes. Nor do we approve the plan of giving the fowls access to as much grain as they want at all times; they will be sure to suffer more or less, like some other bipeds, from a gluttony unrestrained by moral principle.

And we have another objection to these labor-saving machines for feeding and watering fowls, which is that they will be neglected *in other respects*. Instead of visiting your fowls regularly to see what they need and what is their condition, you will fall into the very bad habit of leaving them to themselves, taking it for granted, that because they have water and grain, they are doing well enough. *When people take it for granted things are right, that is generally the time they are going wrong.* Feed your fowls regularly, and *take time* to do it, not throwing the corn down in a heap for them to snatch up in two minutes, but scatter it as much as possible a little at a time. Our own experience agrees with that of most poultry breeders whom we have known, that an average of one gill of corn a day, half in the morning and half at night, with such scraps as may be thrown to them at noon, is sufficient to keep fowls in a good laying condition. And though we have spoken of oats as containing more nitrogen than corn, we prefer corn, (if meat is occasionally given,) as the rule, and oats as the exception, chiefly because the fowls, themselves, seem to prefer it. One writer, in the same breath, condemns corn as heating and producing only fat; and meat as unsuited to fowls, evidently overlooking the distinction between fat which contains no nitrogen, and fibre and blood which do.

Without a constant supply of fresh water, which some persons never think of providing, poultry will not thrive. Shallow earthen pans or those scooped out of stone, are better than wood; cast iron ones we prefer as more durable, and the rust taken up by the water is rather an advantage to the fowls.—A few drops of assafœtida, kept in solution in a vial, poured occasionally into their water is of great benefit, both as a stimulant and a prophylactic. In the above suggestions, intended solely for the inexperienced, we have endeavored to adhere to such principles of simplicity and economy as will make them easily available by all.

Cobble Stone for Floors.

From a communication, by Gen. R. Harmon, of Wheatland, in the *New York Chronicle*, we extract the following:

Farmers would find it much to their interest to pave the floors of their horse-stables, their cow and wagon houses, and their hog-pens, with small stones. For horses, stone floors are more favorable than wood, as when standing on wood, their hoofs become dry and hard, and are more liable to break, while they do not hold the shoe as well. Stone floors, well put down, will last an age, whereas wood soon decays, and many a fine horse has been lost thereby. Some farmers may conceive that a stone floor is hard to build and keep in order, but this is not the case. I have stable floors that have been down thirty years, which are now as good as when laid, and hog-pen floors that have been down twenty years, and in spite of the hog's rooting, they have not raised one stone. Yet these floors were not put down by a professed paver—I laid them with my own hands.

The stones used in paving, should be from four to ten inches in length. Before laying them, get the ground into the shape you wish the floor, and cover it with three inches of sand. Commence laying the stones on the side under which the manger or trough is to be, going through with one course, and then following with another. If the stones are not round, they should be set on the smallest end with a little slant, and in laying the larger ones, scoop out the sand so that the top of the stones are even.

After having finished laying, go over the whole surface with a mallet, pounding the stones down until they are so solid that they will no longer yield to the mallet. Then cover them with fine sand, and after this becomes dry, sweep it from one side to the other till every crevice is completely filled.—Thus you will have a floor that will last as long as any man may desire.

For horses the floor should begin to drop on five feet from where their fore feet stand, and a gutter should be formed so as to carry off all liquids. If the floor is well laid, it will soon become so tight that liquids will not sink into it. For cows, four feet is sufficient for the level. If the floor is of the right descent, and the gutters are dropped four or five inches, it will tend much to keep the animals dry and clean.

The Housekeeper.

The following, we copy from the "Household Recipt Book," of the Editor of the Lewistown *Gazette*. The California pie, to our taste, comes fully up to the mince pie—try it:

[In making pies, it is absolutely necessary to have good flour, and use either sweet lard or butter, as no pie can be good with a sole-leather crust.]

Puff Paste for Pies or Tarts.—To one pound of flour, take three-fourths of a pound of butter and the white of an egg; rub the egg, after it is frothed, into the flour; rub half of the butter into the flour, fine; mix it it up to a light paste; do not work it much; then roll it out several times; spread it with butter and flour it.

Paste for Pies.—To one half-pound of sifted flour, take three-quarters of a pound of butter, washed; this will make two small pies.

Lemon Pies.—One cup sugar, one cup bread crumbs, one egg, two cups water, one teaspoon tartaric acid; mix together.

California Pies.—One cup sugar, one cup molasses, one cup vinegar, one cup flour, three cups water, four eggs, one teaspoonful alspice, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful nutmeg. We add raisins to the above, and brandy is also said to be a good addition. This is sufficient for four pies, and comes nearer a mince pie than anything we have ever tasted.

Lemon Pies.—Quarter of a pound of butter melted, one pound white sugar, beat four eggs, two grated lemons, and two grated crackers.

Chicken Pie.—Parboil and cut up two young chickens; take the water in which they have been boiled, to make a gravy; put into it pepper and salt, a thickness of flour, and butter. Make a rich pie crust and put it into a dish; boil six eggs hard, and cut them into the chicken; fill the dish and cover with a crust.

Lemon Pie.—Three lemons, one teacup of water, one teacup of sugar, two tablespoonsful of flour; grate the outside of the lemon, carefully, and squeeze the juice out of the rest; mix all together.

A Cheap and Good Pie.—Press the juice of a lemon into two cups of molasses, grate in the dry peel of another, cover a plate with a layer of crust, spread over some of the mixture, lay on a thin crust, spread another layer of the mixture, and over that lay a top crust; bake thoroughly and you will have an excellent pie. One lemon will make two pies.

Mince Pie.—Boil three pounds of lean beef, till tender; when cold, chop it fine.—Chop three pounds of clear beef suet, and mix the meat, sprinkling in a tablespoonful of salt. Pare, core and chop fine, six pounds of good apples; stone four pounds of raisins and chop them; wash and dry two pounds of currants, and mix them well with the meat. Season with a spoonful of powdered cinnamon, a powdered nutmeg, a little mace, a few cloves pounded, and a quart of white sugar; add one quart of Madeira wine and one-half pound of citron, cut into small bits. If put in a jar, closely covered, it will keep several weeks.

The Curate's Pudding.—To one pound of mashed potatoes, while hot, add four ounces of suet, and two ounces of flour, a little salt and as much milk as will give it the consistency of common suet pudding. Put it into a dish, or roll into dumplings, and bake a fine brown.

Unbolted Wheat Bread.—Wet with hot or boiling water, pure unbolted wheat meal, stir with a stick or spoon as it cools, knead a little with the hands, make it into biscuit or rolls; rub them over well with dry flour; prick with a fork; bake in a hot oven, or cook with hot steam. This bread should begin to cook with a brisk heat.

The principle by which this bread is raised, is the expansion of the vapor and air in the dough by the sudden application of heat, so that a brisk oven is necessary to form a thin crust, and prevent the expanding particles of air from escaping.

Sweet Rolls.—Mix about a fourth part corn meal, with the dry flour to shorten it, then dissolve sugar and molasses in water enough to wet the whole, make into rolls, bake in a quick oven.

Crisped Potatoes.—Boil potatoes till about half cooked, then peel and bake or crisp them in a hot oven. This saves much waste, and is superior to the ordinary way of baking without peeling them.

Rheumatism.—The Editor of the Somerset *Telegraph*, at Skowhegan, says he has a friend who has been cured of a severe attack of rheumatism, by the following ingredients made into a liniment, and that many others have been wholly cured or greatly relieved by the same:

1 oz. Oil Cedar,
2 " Oil Origanum,
2 " Gum Camphor,
3 " Laudanum,
2 " Aqua Ammonia,
1 pt. Alcohol,

Mix well together and bathe by the fire.

Keeping Furs.—Roll the furs, of any description, into compact, close bundles, and wrap around them two, three or more wrappings of unbroken paper, in such a manner, as to prevent the ingress of insects. If this be properly done, they may be put where most convenient, in a dark place or in a light one, in a tight drawer or on an open shelf, and they may be left undisturbed until wanted, whether that be six months or six years, without danger. No need of camphor, tobacco, &c.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER
SO LONG UNSUCCESSFULLY SOUGHT,
FOUND AT LAST!

For it restores permanently gray hair to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff; itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

DOVER, N. H., *Feb. 2d*, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.—*Gents:* Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers;* and the approbation and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as may be one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; add believe us yours very respectfully.

(Signed,) DANIEL LATHROP & Co.

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., }
November 19, 1856. }

Prof. O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir:* Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully,
GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

GARDNER, *Maine, June 22*, 1855.

Prof. O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir:* I have used two bottles of Professor *Wood's Hair Restorative*, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of sorrow. My Hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours respectfully,
DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists. [je9-1y-sc29]

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

GLASS Preserving Jars, different sizes, for sale cheap, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

MACKEREL of all Nos'., Herring, &c., can be had of the best quality, by calling on FISHER & McMURTRIE.

WHALEBONE, Reed & Brass Hoops, and Reed Skirts, for sale at the Cheap Store of D. P. GWIN.

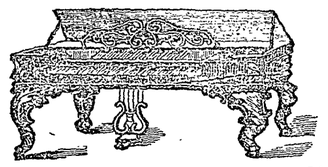
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

POWDER, LEAD and SHOT! For sale by LOVE & McDIVITT.

GROCERIES, Of the best, always ready for customers, at J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL!
AWARDED TO C. MEYER,
FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.



C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last Fifteen years more Medals, than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722, ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA. [Sept. 8, '58-3m.]

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!—PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.—*Compounded entirely from GUMS* is one of the best purgative and Liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. *It is not only a Cathartic but a Liver remedy*, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the bowels and stomach to carry off that matter; thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feeling experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DOCTOR SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many deviations.

To prove that this remedy is at last found any person troubled with Liver complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured and what is better, prevented, by the use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach from rising and souring.

One dose taken before retiring, prevents Nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while one dose often repeated is sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in children; there is no surer safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator and swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator is a Scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. *It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of LIVER Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the results of a DISEASED LIVER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 343 Broadway, New York.—And retailed by all Druggists. [je9.1y]

BANK NOTICE.—The undersigned, citizens of the county of Huntingdon, hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the next Legislature for a charter for the creation of a corporate body, with banking or discounting privileges, to be styled "The Huntingdon County Bank," to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars*, with the specific object of issuing Bank paper and doing all other things ordinarily pertaining to a Bank of issue.

B. E. M'Murtrie,	A. Johnston,
W. B. Zeigler,	Wm. Colon,
David Blair,	J. B. Luden,
J. Sewell Stewart,	James Maguire,
Wm. E. M'Murtrie,	Graffus Miller,
Theo. H. Cremer,	Jno. M'Culloch,
A. W. Benedict,	John Whittaker,
R. Bruce Petriken,	Tho. P. Campbell.

Huntingdon, June 30, 1858.—6m.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS!
PORTSTOWN,
THE PLACE FOR NEW AND CHEAP GOODS!!
If you dont believe it CALL AND SEE.

For Ladies' Dress Goods, call on DAVID GROVE, Portstown.
For every variety of the best Dry Goods, call on DAVID GROVE, Portstown.
For the best Groceries, call on DAVID GROVE, Portstown.
For Queensware, Glassware, &c., call on DAVID GROVE, Portstown.
For Salt, Fish, &c., &c., call at the Cheap Store of DAVID GROVE, Portstown.
For anything you can get in any other store, call on DAVID GROVE, in Portstown, and SAVE MONEY.
All Kinds of Country Produce taken in trade, by DAVID GROVE, Portstown.
West Huntington, May 5, 1858.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!—LONG & MILLER.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and the public generally, that they have opened at the old stand of Long & Decker, a fine assortment of GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES.

They also have on hand an assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, and other Goods.

As they are anxious to please the public they will at all times keep on hand the best of Groceries, Confectioneries, and other useful articles.

The public are earnestly invited to call and examine for themselves. [Huntingdon, April 21, 1858.

PATENT PORTABLE FENCE.

The Rights of HUNT'S PATENT PORTABLE or PERMANENT FENCE and GATE POST, for Lots, Farms, and Townships, can be secured for a small sum by calling on the Agent, at Huntingdon. Go and see the model at once. It is decidedly the best fence ever used. No Farmer should be without it. Call, ye who would be benefitted, and examine it for yourselves.

HENRY CORNPROPST,
May 19, 1858. Agent for Huntingdon county

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—A splendid assortment now on hand, at BENJ. JACOBS' Store.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

COUNTRY PRODUCE Received in exchange for New Goods, at M. STROUS, Store. [March 31, 1858.

LADIES COLLARS—Newest Styles—in great variety at the "METROPOLITAN."

THE GREATEST VARIETY of the richest styles of Dress Goods and Trimmings, can always be found at the fashionable store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

COME ONE—COME ALL, To the Cheap Store of M. STROUS, and examine his New Goods and Prices. [March 31, 1858.

FLOUR! For sale at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist, SHADE GAP, Huntingdon couny, Pa. November 13, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

LONG & MILLER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Franklin House.

N. WILLIAMS, Proprietor of the Orlando House.

P. McATEER, Proprietor of the Huntingdon Hotel.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

References—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JACOB CRESSWELL, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Riddlesburg, Huntingdon co., Pa. [July 11, 1858.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Wholesale & Retail, at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 148 (Old No. 96) North SECOND St., Corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 18 caret cases...	$25 00
Gold Lepine, 18 caret,...	24 00
Silver Lever, full jewelled,...	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,...	9 00
Superior Quartiers,...	7 00
Gold Spectacles,...	7 00
Fine Silver do.,...	1 50
Gold Bracelets,...	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,...	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,...	5 00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder,...	1 00

Gold Finger Rings 37½ cts to $50; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cts., patent 18¾, Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

☞ On hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines still lower than the above prices.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1857-1y.

DO YOU WANT BOOKS AND WALL PAPER? GO TO WILLIAM COLON'S.

Do you want New Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Religious Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Scientific Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Poetical Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Law Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Medical Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Stationery?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Gold Pens?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Port Monnaie's?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Fancy Articles?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Wall Paper?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Cheap Wall Paper?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want the Best Wall Paper?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want the Latest Wall Paper?	GO TO COLON'S.

COLON'S is the place to buy these Goods!

☞ Then GO TO COLON'S and buy your Goods, and tel your neighbors that the place to buy all these Goods.

IS AT COLON'S.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858.

LATEST FROM THE EAST!

The "*May Flower*" has just arrived at this port, with intelligence from the East up to the present date;—not the least important of which, to the public, is the fact that her cargo consisted, principally, of a new and elegant Stock of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., For the cheap establishment of LOVE & McDIVITT.

Consisting of their usual variety of everything in their line; all of which they are now prepared to dispose of for CASH or *Country Produce*, on the most reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 12, 1858.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. June 18.

EVERYBODY BUYS AT

Blacksmiths buy at	BRICKER'S.
Carpenters buy at	BRICKER'S.
Builders buy at	BRICKER'S.
Saddlers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Shoemakers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Cabinetmakers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Farmers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Housekeepers buy at	BRICKER'S.

BUILDERS Are requested to call and examine the Hardware, &c., at BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES & Mitts cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY.
ONLY $22 50 PER QUARTER.

THE PRESENT FACULTY.

M. McN. WALSH, *Principal*,
Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
CHAS. S. JOSLIN, A. M.,
Prof. of Latin, Greek, etc.
JAMES W. HUGHES,
Prof. of Mathematics.
BENJAMIN F. HOUCK,
Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
GEO. W. LINTON,
Prof. of Vocal Music.

Mrs. M. McN. WALSH, *Preceptress*,
Teacher of Botany, History, Reading, etc.
Miss E. M. FAULKNER,
Teacher of Pellis Work, Painting, Drawing, etc.
Miss D. L. STANLEY,
Teacher of Piano Music, Wax Fruit, Flowers, etc.
Mrs. Dr. DARWIN,
Teacher of English Branches.
Miss J. M. WALSH,
Teacher of Primary English.

The recent success of this School is extraordinary. Besides being the cheapest one of the kind ever established, this Institution is now the largest in this section of the State. All *branches are taught*, and *Students of all ages* and of both sexes are received. The expenses for board, room rent, furniture, fuel and tuition in common English, are only $22.50 per quarter. Students can enter whenever they wish. For other information address John D. Walsh, Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa. [je16-tf.]

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Coats, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. *His table will be furnished with the best* the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to his new shop on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and for sale at fair prices.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY. The subscriber, thankful to his friends and patrons, and to the public generally, for their patronage, still continues to carry on at the same stand, one door east of Mr. C. Coats' Hotel, Market street, Huntingdon, where he will attend to all who will favor him with their custom; and also keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., all of which he is determined to sell at low prices. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds will be repaired at short notice, and having made arrangements with a good workman, all repairs will be done in a neat and durable manner, and any person having articles for repairing, shall have them done at the promised time. By paying strict attention to business, and selling at low prices, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

MAIL LINE from Mount Union to CHAMBERSBURG. The undersigned still continues to run a tri-weekly line of stages over the road between Mount Union and Chambersburg. Good horses and comfortable stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that it be maintained, and he therefore earnestly calls upon the public generally to patronise it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the stages will be regular.

☞ Stages leave Mt. Union at 5 o'clock, *p. m.*, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; arriving at Mount Union in time for the cars. Stages stop at Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannetsburg, Horse Valley, Strasburg, and Keefer's store.

☞ Fare through $3,00; to intermediate points in proportion. JOHN JAMISON.

August 22, 1855—tf.

THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new mill in running order, with all the modern improvements in the Water Wheels and Machinery.

They have put in five of the Improved Jouval Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, and during the coldest weather any and all kinds of grain.

They are prepared to sell, and have on hand for sale at all times at Market rates all kinds of Flour, Feed, and Stuffs; and Farmers can have their own grain ground and take it back in a return load, or they can be furnished in exchange at a moment's notice, an equal quantity of Flour and Bran, or chopped feed.

Their smut machine is of improved manufacture, and they will insure a "*a full turn out*" of superior quality to every bushel of *grain* left at their mill.

FISHER & McMURTRIE.

Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1856.

HENRY W. OVERMAN, No. 14 (Old No. 6) South THIRD Street, below Market, Philadelphia, LEATHER DEALER. Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Red and Oak Sole Leather, &c.

N. B.—Rough Leather, bought or taken in exchange. March 3, 1858—1y.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

SPLENDID RAG CARPET for 37 1-2c per yard, at the cheap Store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

OVERCOATS, of all kinds, cheaper than elsewhere, at H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE. Oct. 1, 1856.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at LONG & MILLER'S.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, rich styles, and very cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

HATS AND CAPS—A fine assortment At BENJ. JACOBS' Store.

FISH—just received, and for sale at the Cheap Grocery of LONG & MILLER.

MOURNING COLLARS—handsome styles, just received by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

COUNTRY PRODUCE, Taken in exchange for Goods, at J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

GUTMAN & CO., Are selling CLOTHING at exceedingly low prices.—Call and see. [March 31, 1858.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

BROCHA and Wool Shawls, Fine and Cheap, at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

A Splendid Line of Dress Goods—embracing